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## Crowds Protest in Rawalpindi, Kashmir

### Bhutto Is Hanged in Pakistan

By Suzanne F. Green

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 4 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged today.

According to newspaper reports and prison officials, Mr. Bhutto, 51, who was pale and thin from a year on death row, went to the gallows before dawn in Rawalpindi with his hands tied behind his back and was hanged by the neck for the obligatory 30 minutes before being cut down.

His body was flown to Larkana in his hometown in Sindh province about 400 miles north of Karachi for burial. His family also gathered there.

The officials said that the prison superintendent, Chaudhry Yaqub Mohammed, and his deputy entered Mr. Bhutto's cell between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m., bathed him and allowed him to read from the Koran.

Appeals Exhausted

Mr. Bhutto, convicted of conspiring to murder a political opponent more than four years ago, had exhausted his legal appeals before Pakistan's Supreme Court and had steadfastly refused to ask for mercy.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who deposed Mr. Bhutto in July, 1977, in a military coup, rejected appeals from the United States, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, the Vatican and elsewhere to spare his life.

Mr. Chaudhry and his deputy left Mr. Bhutto alone in his cell for



Gen. Zia ul-Haq



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

about half an hour before returning to read the death warrant.

The officials then tied his hands behind his back and led him to the execution platform, where a special magistrate and martial law officials witnessed the hanging.

Special editions of newspapers reported the hanging, but officials delayed an official announcement apparently to allow a military delegation from China, whose government also had appealed for Mr. Bhutto, to televise the capital first.

[The Associated Press reported that police with bamboo clubs dispersed a crowd of nearly 500 Bhutto supporters who shouted anti-government and pro-Bhutto slogans following traditional

prayers for the dead at a gathering in Rawalpindi.

[The crowd boistered two Bhutto party leaders, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, the late prime minister's cousin, and Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, his former finance minister, to their shoulders, witnesses said, and chanted slogans such as "Long live Bhutto our leader," "Shame, shame," "Zia the dog," and "Death to Zia."

In New Delhi, mobs stormed the premises of the United Nations building today to protest the hanging of Mr. Bhutto. In Calcutta, students burned a cloth and an effigy of Gen. Zia at the university campus and shouted, "Long live Bhutto" and "Down With Zia."

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of ordering the ambush of a political rival in November, 1974. In the attack, the gunman missed Ahmad Raza Kasuri but killed the intended victim's father.

Legal recourse to save Mr. Bhutto ended when the High Court in Sindh refused to grant a stay of execution while it heard his case according to Islamic law. Mr. Bhutto's attorneys then gave up hope of challenges through Islamic and constitutional law, according to Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, a former communication minister in his cousin's government.

Power of Zia

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On a day of rumors and official silence, his daughter, Benazir Bhutto, and her mother, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, visited Mr. Bhutto in Rawalpindi Central prison. They walked to a waiting government car afterward with stony faces.

Visits by other members of his family were canceled. The two (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Cold Shutdown at Nuclear Plant Awaited; Some Residents Return

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4 (AP) — Gov. Richard Thornburgh today said that the threat of an "immediate catastrophe" at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant was over, but authorities were waiting for the reactor core to reach a cold shutdown. Only then, they said, would they declare the danger over.

"We can have a sigh of relief," Mr. Thornburgh said on television. "The threat of any immediate catastrophe is over. Now we must face up to the long-term consequences of this event. We have serious public-health problems, environmental problems and economic problems to grapple with."

The governor again warned pregnant women and young children to stay at least five miles from Three Mile Island, and federal officials said that there was a slight risk of further trouble.

[Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said yesterday that he will call for a major inquiry into every phase of nuclear-power generation to find out if the nation should remain committed to nuclear power.

Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Mr. Udall, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, said that he planned to begin hearings on the accident in Pennsylvania after this month's Easter recess and to discuss the effects of the accident on the 69 other U.S. nuclear power plants in operation and the more than 90 plants under construction.

From there, Mr. Udall said, he will press the Energy Department on its announced plan to allow the construction of 500 to 1,000 nuclear power plants by the year 2000.

Mr. Udall said that he wanted to examine the speedup in siting and licensing called for by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in light of the Three Mile Island accident.

Reports of Human Error

There were reports today that last Wednesday's accident may have been the result of a human error and that the cleanup may take several years and cost as much as \$40 million.

The Chicago Tribune said that the accident has been traced to a backup cooling-system valve that inadvertently was left closed several days before the accident.

The New York Times said that officials of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission estimated that it might be four years before the plant is decontaminated, overhauled and reactivated. The Washington Post said that nuclear experts compared the cleanup operation to scrubbing a highly radioactive ring out of a giant bathtub and said that it would cost at least \$40 million.

The technicians first have to cool the reactor. "There is still a potential that some loss of cooling mechanism might still cause the core to become uncovered," said Harold Denton, the director of nuclear reactor regulation for the commission.

"We are right now developing and looking at plans for the most effective way to bring the reactor to a cold shutdown without an in-

creased leakage from the plant," he said yesterday.

A gas bubble that had threatened to displace the reactor's cooling water, exposing the core and raising the possibility of a meltdown, was eliminated by engineers. This advanced their efforts to reach a cold shutdown, when the reactor no longer would pose any risk of going out of control.

Meanwhile, rescue teams prepared to send a robot into the reactor chamber for an inspection. A spokesman said that the box-shaped device, with wheels for feet, two television eyes and a chain-tipped arm — would give engineers their first look at the reactor and would try to collect a sample of radioactive water from the reactor's core. No time was set for the robot's trip into the plant.

Meanwhile, thousands of people were coming back to the area, and schools outside the five-mile radius reopened. Civil-defense officials estimated that as many as one-fourth of the region's 950,000 residents may have left.

Congress began looking into the long-range health consequences of the accident that began with radiation leak. Officials said that radiation within the reactor containment building remained at lethal doses.

Several congressmen active in nuclear issues, after a briefing by White House and National Security Council officials, said yesterday that radiation from the plant may be released for weeks or even months. Although federal officials say that radiation outside the plant is well within safe levels, many health experts contend that prolonged exposure to even low levels of radiation can cause serious health problems.

Gas Processed

The bubble, a concentration of radioactive and potentially explosive hydrogen and oxygen, was drawn off from the reactor and processed into nonexplosive forms. The reactor chamber was still under pressure, which meant that any failure in the cooling system could complicate matters.

A cold shutdown takes place when the reactor's water cools to between 100 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit without pressure. Mr. Denton said that the temperature in the nuclear core remained at 280 degrees.

Another problem was the recycling and cleaning of the 250,000 gallons of radioactive water that covers the core.

[Daniel Ford, the executive director of the Union of Concerned Scientists, called on President Carter "to seek the immediate removal" of Dr. Joseph Hendrie as the chairman of the nuclear commission. The Washington Post reported that Mr. Ford said that Mr. Hendrie was "not fit to be a nuclear regulator." He said that Mr. Hendrie had participated in a "far-reaching cover-up of critical nuclear-safety difficulties."

Power-Plant Project Halted

PARSIPPANY, N.J., April 4 (UPI) — The General Public Utili-

ties Corp. announced yesterday that it was suspending the construction of its nuclear-power station at Forked River, N.J., to conserve cash after the Three Mile Island accident.

The concern, the parent company of the utilities that own the Pennsylvania plant, said that it would halt the construction of the \$1-billion New Jersey facility indefinitely.

Kennedy Opens Hearing

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., today opened the first congressional hearing on the accident at Three Mile Island by calling for an independent agency to investigate any future accidents.

He said that the accident at Three Mile Island was "a major national disaster" and that it was "essential that we have a thorough and independent investigation of the causes of the accident and the steps that must be taken to prevent a recurrence."

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[Reuters reported that at least three persons were killed today when Indian security guards at a UN building in Kashmir fired on a crowd protesting the hanging. The Press Trust of India reported that the guards at Srinagar opened fire when the crowd of several hundred broke through police cordons around the office of a UN military observer group and attempted to set it on fire. Unofficial sources put the death toll at five but government officials said they could not confirm the higher figure. Srinagar is the capital of the predominantly Moslem state of Kashmir over which Pakistan has fought three wars with India.]

In London, Mr. Bhutto's son, Shahmawaz, called Gen. Zia a "murderer."

"He has done this out of desperation and fear, out of fear of his father's popularity, out of fear that he could not spoil his father's name," Shahmawaz said on the radio. "He could not kill him politically so he killed him physically."

Gen. Zia's military government has clamped down firmly on Mr. Bhutto's family and his Pakistan People's Party to forestall the outbreak of any disturbances to protest his death.

But Western analysts feared that his execution would plunge Pakistan into a severe political crisis, increasing the already evident separatist sentiments of North-West Frontier province, Baluchistan and other regions.

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## In Wake of U.S. Accident

### Sweden Planning Nuclear Vote

PARIS, April 4 (IHT) — Premier Olof Ullsten of Sweden announced today that he would invite rival political parties to prepare for a national referendum next year on Sweden's nuclear-energy program.

Mr. Ullsten's announcement, in the wake of the accident at the nuclear-power plant at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg, Pa., occurred hours after the opposition Social Democratic Party reversed its stand on nuclear energy and called for such a referendum.

After an emergency party board meeting, Olof Palme, the Social Democratic leader, said: "The referendum will show whether people want an expanded nuclear power program or if they want nuclear energy phased out."

He said that the Social Democrats, who introduced nuclear energy while in power, wanted the U.S. incident evaluated before new energy decisions were made.

The Social Democrats were ousted in 1976 after 44 years in office, partly because of a successful anti-nuclear campaign by Thorbjörn Fälldin's Center Party. Mr. Fälldin's three-party coalition split last October after failing to resolve differences over the fueling of Sweden's seventh and eighth nuclear reactors.

French Reaffirmation

Meanwhile, the French government reaffirmed its decision to accelerate its nuclear development program despite sharpened criticism from ecologists fearing an accident similar to that in Pennsylvania.

"The need for a nuclear program is in no way changed by this event," the industry minister, Andre Giraud, said following a Cabinet meeting. "But we will continue to take the utmost care regarding security."

France, along with West Germany, is one of Europe's staunchest supporters of nuclear energy, with 11 nuclear plants in service and 14 under construction or authorized for construction.

Two of the French plants have cooling systems similar to the one

that broke down at Three Mile Island. But French officials insist that important modifications in the security system would make such an incident impossible.

In West Germany, where 13 nuclear power plants are in operation, there was little official reaction, but environmentalists demanded the closing of all atomic plants in both Germany.

Environmentalists in West Berlin, who made a relatively strong showing in the city elections last month, feel that their warnings against atomic power have been vindicated by the Pennsylvania accident and they vow to intensify their campaign.

"Harrisburg is just a confirmation of what we have predicted along," a young West Berliner said at a spontaneous street gathering. "We are demanding the closing of all nuclear power plants in Germany and all countries, West and East."

The news from Pennsylvania hit Switzerland as it awaits the second of two national referendums on the nuclear-power question. Last month, Swiss voters narrowly rejected complicated requirements for nuclear-plant construction, including approval of each plant by the people living near it, a condition that the government feared would have shut the three Swiss reactors and prevented more from being built.

Next month, a referendum will be held on nuclear-safety law. The Three Mile Island crisis casts "a new long shadow over the vote," a Swiss government source said yesterday.

In Denmark, where nuclear power is being debated in parliament, with a final decision on whether to build reactors there scheduled to be made next year, newspapers and opposition politicians pointed to the Three Mile Island accident as a warning of what could happen if Denmark goes to nuclear power.

The reaction in Britain was less severe. Many news stories, most editorial comment and the reactions of several British government officials warned against overreacting to the U.S. accident.

Prime Minister James Callaghan told members of Parliament yesterday that nothing similar could occur in Britain because the British reactors are gas-cooled, rather than water-cooled as the Three Mile Island plant is. There is not as much danger of high pressure or temperature build-up in the British reactors and there would be more time to make critical decisions if something went wrong, according to British nuclear experts.

"I can assure the country that the incident which took place in Harrisburg could not take place here because of the different types of reactors," Mr. Callaghan said in the House of Commons. "We have been very wise in concentrating on a safer type of reactor."

Jamaican to Visit Moscow

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI) — Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley will visit Moscow in the first half of this month, Pravda said yesterday.



Youths wave flags by equestrian statue of King Felipe IV in Madrid yesterday to celebrate leftist victory in local elections.

## Exiles Claim Fall of Capital Imminent

### Kampala Reported Under Attack

NAIROBI, April 4 (UPI) — Tanzanian troops attacked the Ugandan capital of Kampala from three sides today, Ugandan exiles said. The exiles said that the city was almost defenseless and could fall within hours.

A 20,000-man Tanzanian invasion force reportedly stormed and quickly captured the military police headquarters in Kampala. Ugandan President Idi Amin was believed to be in Jinja, 45 miles to the east, when the battle began.

Spokesmen for a shadow government of Ugandan exiles, which was expecting Marshal Amin's downfall, said that the capital could not withstand what they called the final assault and would fall quickly.

The spokesmen said that Tanzanian troops and Ugandan exiles and guerrillas attacked the city from the south, west and north. They said that routes leading east to Kenya had been left open to allow supporters of Marshal Amin to escape.

The Tanzanians' first success in Kampala, according to unconfirmed reports, was the seizure of Marshal Amin's military police headquarters at Makindye, near downtown Kampala, where hundreds of tortures and murders of suspected opponents reportedly have taken place in the past few days.

The Libyans were reported to be fleeing to Jinja, the Post said. From there, they would escape route for the Libyans would be to cross the Kenyan border to Nairobi, the Post reported.

The Libyans' pullout, reports said, followed a battle yesterday on the main road between Entebbe and Kampala in which the Libyans suffered heavy losses after being ambushed by the invaders.

Spokesmen for the newly formed opposition government, the Uganda National Liberation Front, said that they were giving the civilian population time to evacuate Kampala. Thousands of civilians reportedly have fled Kampala in the last few days.

Runway Repaired

After days of artillery attacks, Tanzanian MIG-21 planes attacked and closed Uganda's international airport at Entebbe in a raid on Sunday. The planes bombed the runway at Entebbe, sources said, but it was hastily repaired and aircraft had resumed use of the runway yesterday.

Radio Uganda said today that the war had caused more deaths among civilians than among members of the country's armed forces. It said that Mr. Nyerere "has done little damage to the Ugandan armed forces but has succeeded in causing deaths among the civilian population."

Hundreds of thousands of Ugandans — children, men and women — have lost their lives since Tanzania began a series of attacks on Uganda in 1972, the radio said.

Five Social Democratic deputies defied the party whip and voted in favor of the government. A larger group, estimated at 36, stayed away from the assembly to show disapproval of party policy.

News Analysis

U.K. Tories Start as Favorites

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 4 (NYT) — On May 3, British voters go to the polls in a general election that may prove the most significant since the sweeping Labor victory at the end of World War II.

Not since the 1945 election have the two major parties offered such a distinctly different vision of Britain's future. The middle-of-the-road consensus known as "butskellism" — after Richard Butler, a Tory leader, and the late Hugh Gaitskell of Labor — has been replaced by sharp ideological conflict, with Margaret Thatcher of the Tories promising new rewards for individual enterprise and turning her back on collectivism.

As the campaign begins, the Conservatives, who have been in opposition since February, 1974, are strong favorites. Almost every election of the last four years has shown a swing to the Tories of at least 5 percent.

Although by-elections usually overstate shifts in electoral allegiance, because they tend to bring out heavy protest votes, the latest opinion polls confirm the general pattern.

A survey by Opinion Research

Center, in which 1,050 persons were interviewed last Tuesday and Wednesday, gave the Conservatives 53 percent and Labor 35 percent — an 18-point Tory lead. Other polls have shown the Conservatives ahead by 7 points and up.

Minor Parties

Party professionals expect one of four results: A Conservative victory without a majority over all other parties combined; or with a small majority; or with a margin of 30 seats or more, which would protect the party against by-election slip-

page; or a Labor victory giving the party the largest parliamentary contingent but not a majority — in other words, a continuation of the status quo.

The increasing strength of minor parties in recent years, together with a feeling on the part of some swing voters that no party should be given a sweeping mandate, has made it difficult for either Labor or Conservatives to win large majorities. Of the nine elections since 1950, only four have produced a majority of 30 seats or more.

In 1974, the February election produced no majority at all and the October election gave Labor a ma-

## Spain's Leftists Win Big Cities In Local Ballot

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 4 (NYT) — Socialists and Communists were jubilant today following a leftist sweep of most of Spain's major municipal centers yesterday — a victory that appeared to presage moves toward closer collaboration between the two parties and a further polarization of the nation's politics.

An equally euphoric Santiago Carrillo, leader of Spain's well-organized Communist Party, put

aside past criticisms of the Socialists and urged them into a "global accord" with his organization, which in a large number of Spain's province capitals holds the balance of city councilors needed to elect the leading Socialist candidate as mayor.

Suarez Party Drops

The Communists were cheered by a rise in their share of the overall popular vote from 10.7 percent in the March 1 parliamentary elections to a little over 13 percent yesterday. Provisional results showed the Socialists, Spain's second-ranking party, maintaining slightly more than 29 percent of the popular vote while Premier Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center dropped from 35 percent to a little over 31 percent.

Mr. Suarez's spokesmen consoled themselves with having won far more municipal council seats than the left across Spain, but many of these were in thinly populated rural areas. Socialist mayors seemed likely to take office — assuming agreement with the Communists is reached — in the nation's three largest cities: Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia.

Other cities that fell into the leftist column were Zaragoza, Leon, Guadalajara, Valladolid, La Coruna, Malaga, Llerda, Tarragona, Gerona and — a complete surprise — conservative Salamanca.

A Communist list triumphed in one provincial capital, impoverished Cordoba, and Mr. Carrillo asserted that Communist mayors would take office in 110 towns and villages.

The government party won one major industrial center, Oviedo, in Asturias, and had a chance of negotiating for another in Santander, but otherwise the victory was provincial capitals like Palencia, Burgos, Zamora, Logrono, Segovia and Mr. Suarez's native Avila.

Balance of Power

In Spain's largest and poorest region, Andalusia, the small Socialist Party of Andalusia held the balance of power in six of eight provincial capitals, where the nationwide Socialist Party generally ran strongly. Alejandro Rojas Marcos, the regional party's leader, was reported to be bargaining his council seats with the left in return for an important role in Andalusia's infant regional government; the party might also insist on having its candidate chosen mayor of Seville.

A high abstention rate in an electorate of 26.8 million — perhaps as much as 40 percent — appears to have favored the Socialists and the Communists, and the government did its best to dilute the left's triumph by putting out official figures for the number of councilors won without giving the corresponding popular-vote percentages. By this yardstick, Mr. Suarez's party won 29,614 councilors to 12,220 for the Socialists and 3,608 for the Communists.

In the unsettled Basque region, the centrist Basque Nationalist Party swamped its nationally based rivals, the Socialists and the Suarez formation, while the far-left Herri Batasuna, which supports the Basque separatist organization ETA, won 260 well-placed council seats. In Navarre, which is bitterly divided, the results were split.

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## Sadat, Begin Agree to Install A 'Hot Line' Between Capitals

JERUSALEM, April 4 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said today that a "hot line" will be set up between Israel and Egypt, and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said that Mr. Begin's visit to Cairo had given peace new momentum.

Mr. Begin, briefing the Israeli Knesset (parliament) on his 28-hour visit in the Egyptian capital, said that he and Mr. Sadat had agreed to set up a telephone link of the type that connects Washington and Moscow.

"A direct line will be established between me and him," Mr. Begin told members of the Knesset. "From now on he can contact me directly and tell me what is on his mind and vice versa."

Mr. Sadat met with his senior aides for two hours, then said that his consultation with Mr. Begin had been productive to their negotiations.

"For sure, there is a new momentum for the peace process," Mr. Sadat said. But he was visibly irritated

when asked about Mr. Begin's suitability as a peacemaker. "You shouldn't ask this question," Mr. Sadat said. "These are questions that should not be put at all. We are working [together] and we shall continue to work for peace."

### Mideast Pact Crumbles the Matzo Barrier

TEL AVIV, April 4 (UPI) —

The first Israeli export to Egypt after the signing of a peace treaty with its Arab neighbor will be a shipment of two tons of Passover matzos for the Jews of Cairo and Alexandria.

David Wolf, manager of the Aviv Matzo Factory, said that the 2,000 boxes of matzos, worth \$1,800, were ordered two months ago by the American Joint Distribution Committee for the Egyptian Jewish community.

Jews eat the flat, unleavened bread during the Passover holiday, which commemorates the exodus from Egypt led by Moses. The holiday begins this year on the evening of April 11.

The shipment was originally refused by the Egyptians when it arrived at Alexandria a few days before the treaty signing and was sent back to Cyprus. But Mr. Wolf said the Egyptians have now agreed to accept the matzos.

Mr. Begin lead an underground movement during Israel's fight for independence.

Mr. Sadat evaded a question on whether his personal relationship with Mr. Begin had improved. "The man has come and he was our guest and I don't see anything that I can comment on," Mr. Sadat said.

In a disclosure contrary to earlier announcements, Mr. Begin said that Egypt and Israel would exchange the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty at a U.S. early-warning station in the Sinai desert. The station is a UN buffer zone separating Egyptian and Israeli front lines.

Previous plans called for Egypt's acting foreign minister, Butros Ghali, and the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, to exchange the documents in visits to Cairo and Jerusalem next week.

In Cairo, diplomatic sources confirmed that the exchange will be made in the buffer zone. They said that Egypt had feared that if the documents were exchanged in Jerusalem it might imply recognition of the city as the capital of Israel.

The disclosure came as a surprise. Mr. Begin said yesterday that the ratification ceremonies would be held in Jerusalem and Cairo. He made it clear that this was by mutual agreement.

Mr. Begin also confirmed that the north Sinai town of El Arish will be handed back to Egypt on May 26, the day before he and Mr. Sadat hold their second summit meeting since the peace treaty was signed in Washington on March 26.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat announced yesterday that they would meet again at El Arish May 27 to officially proclaim open borders.

Mr. Sadat agreed with Mr. Begin to allow free movement across the border in seven months ahead of schedule.

Mr. Begin said that he would discuss "several agreements on very important issues" that he had reached with Mr. Sadat.

"We are not going to only have peace but cooperation for many, many years," Mr. Begin said.

### 2 Die in Tidal Wave In Islands off Greece

ATHENS, April 4 (AP) — A tidal wave today reached Crete and some southern Greek islands, killing 2 persons and injuring 11, police said.

The tidal wave sank fishing boats and damaged buildings along the coasts, they said. The Greek weather bureau said that the tidal wave was caused by strong winds combined with a moderate earthquake that occurred yesterday in southern Greece.



FLYING FIREMAN — A recruit dives from a 20-meter-high tower to demonstrate rescue techniques at Rome firemen's show on Tuesday at a training center. He was caught safely.

## Iran Backtracks, Bars Autonomy Deals

TEHRAN, April 4 (UPI) — Premier Mehdi Bazargan has reversed earlier pledges and flatly rejected separate political deals with restive tribes pressing for autonomy, in the strongest assertion of the central government's authority since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seized power in February.

Mr. Bazargan's rejection was declared yesterday as the army seized rebel positions in the Turkoman region near the Soviet border, virtually imposing martial law on the strife-torn city of Gonbad-e Kavus, where troops had fought for nine days with Marxist-backed Turkomans seeking regional autonomy.

Speaking in Tehran, Mr. Bazargan warned against "autonomy in the guise of separatism which threatens national unity." He dismissed the possibility of settlements between the government and regional autonomy factions.

His statement reversed last week's government pledges for autonomy for Kurdish tribesmen, promises apparently made to try to end revolt in the western Kurdish region.

Autonomy concessions could be granted only on a national scale for all religious minorities, Mr. Bazargan said, apparently dashing the

hopes of the Kurds, Turkomans and Baluchis, who inhabit the same region, for individual autonomy settlements.

### Deserted Streets

In the northeastern Turkoman region, army jeeps sped through the deserted streets of Gonbad-e Kavus and loudspeakers blared appeals to the town's 60,000 residents to resume normal business.

The government's chief mediator, Ali Rasooli, said that all rebel positions were now in army hands. He made no mention of casualties in the fighting, but witnesses report that 150 persons were killed on the government side of the city and that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary militia inflicted heavy casualties on the rebels.

Fighting flared in the city after weeks of tension between the Sunni Moslem Turkomans and local Shiite representatives of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime. Accusing counter-revolutionaries of provoking a war between the two Moslem sects.

### U.S. Is Cautioned On A-Raid Risks

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — A government report released yesterday said that protection for civilians in high-risk areas would be "relatively ineffective under any type of nuclear attack and for any amount of warning" from minutes up to two weeks.

The report of the Civil Defense Preparedness Agency was released by Rep. Ike Skelton, D-Mo., who is sponsoring a bill to increase civil defense measures, particularly for million people living near missile sites and Air Force and submarine bases that would likely be the first targets of an enemy attack.

Detailed planning for mass evacuation of people living near 38 targets would receive priority under Rep. Skelton's plan.

## Adamant Tories Start Out As U.K. Election Favorites

(Continued from Page 1)

Where will the find the money? What social welfare programs does she propose to reduce?

In an effort to show up what he considers to be Mrs. Thatcher's inadequacies, Mr. Callaghan last week accepted an invitation for a series of television debates with the Conservative leader. It would have been an innovation in British politics. Mrs. Thatcher, unwilling to risk her lead, has refused to take part.

The Tories, for their part, will try to make the voters concentrate not only on Labor's recent difficulties — unemployment, strikes and a lack of economic growth — but also on the long-term Labor record. If he had his way, a Conservative strategist said yesterday, every Conservative candidate would be required to include these four sentences in his stump speeches: "Every Conservative government since the war has cut income tax. Every Labor government has increased it. Every Conservative government since the war has cut unemployment. Every Labor government has increased it."

### Marginal Areas

Much will depend on the showing of the minor parties, and particularly the Liberals, who drew 16.3 percent of the vote in October, 1974. Should that figure dwindle to 6 or 7 percent this time, as some polls suggest, it is widely expected that most of the difference will go to the Tories.

In Scotland, a collapse in the vote of the Scottish National Party, which elected 11 members of Parliament in the last general election, would probably benefit the Conservatives, at whose expense the nationalists made most of their surprising gains in October, 1974.

But the real test will occur in

the government yesterday arrested 70 Marxist guerrillas for aiding the revolt.

An agreement reached on Monday to end the fighting included a provision for the release of hostages on both sides. The Turkomans released 18 prisoners including the local police chief. It was not known whether the army had released Turkoman prisoners.

In another development, the government today announced the official results of the referendum held last Friday and Saturday. It said that of 20,288,021 persons who cast votes, 20,147,055 voted in favor of the Islamic republic. It said that all of the 140,966 who voted against Islamic rule live in Tehran.

## China Delays U.S. Claims Settlement

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — China has withheld its final approval of an agreement negotiated last month by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, thus holding up other steps in normalizing relations with the United States.

Administration officials here said that the Chinese have given no reason for the delay in signing what is known as the claims settlement. Officials speculated that it was piqued over legislation written and passed by Congress that upholds U.S. ties with Taiwan.

Chinese officials in Peking have already expressed their displeasure over the Taiwan legislation to Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and have issued a public statement to that effect. The bill provides for unofficial relations between Washington and Taipei, and underscores U.S. concern for the welfare and security of the people on Taiwan.

The claims settlement, which was initiated in Peking on March 1, calls for Chinese payments of \$80 million to U.S. business, religious organizations and individuals from

### Regardless of Troop Pullout

## Hanoi Approaches China On Re-Establishing Ties

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, April 4 (UPI) — Vietnam called on China today to begin negotiations on the restoration of normal relations next week in Hanoi. It did so without insisting on its earlier condition that all Chinese troops withdraw from Vietnamese territory.

In the text of a note delivered to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, broadcast over Hanoi radio, Vietnam restated its contention that Chinese troops remain on Vietnamese territory in at least 10 places. But the note continued that, as a measure of good will, Vietnam is ready to receive a Chinese delegation by Tuesday.

In a news conference in Hanoi today, the deputy foreign minister, Phan Hien, said, according to the Hanoi broadcast, that the Chinese delegation need no more than apply for its Vietnamese visas. Vietnam promised that the talks be held at the level of deputy foreign ministers.

In earlier exchanges of notes, both countries have accused each other of aggression and have differed on whether the Chinese invaders have totally left Vietnam. Vietnam reiterated its contention today, adding that Chinese not only have not left but also are entrenching themselves there.

Several points of the border are under dispute, which may explain the difference in views. No Chinese response has been made public yet.

In another development along the troubled borders of Indochina, the Laotian premier, Kaysone Phomvihane, and Premier Kriangsak Chamanah of Thailand issued a joint communique today in which

they pledged themselves to make their long border one of peace and friendship.

The two leaders promised, at the end of a four-day visit to Thailand by Mr. Kaysone, to work jointly for the elimination of guerrilla bases on their border.

The Laotian information minister, Sisana Sisane, said at a news conference following the signing of the joint statement that both countries faced guerrilla opposition. He said that those opposing the Thai government were Communist and qualified those confronting the Laotian government as "reactionaries."

### Easy Concession

While in the past Thai Communist guerrillas operated from the Laotian side of the border, no activity has been reported in many months. Since traditional Thai Communists are aligned with China, and since Laos has moved into the Soviet-Vietnamese camp, Laos is not believed to be making an important concession in offering to cooperate against pro-Chinese elements.

Informed sources here believe that Laos stopped supporting the guerrillas long ago, certainly no later than last September, after a pledge by Premier Pham Van Dong that Vietnam would not support subversive activity against Thai land or other non-Communist Asian nations.

Similarly, Thailand is believed to have stopped organizing Laotian anti-Communist guerrilla activities from its territory, although local civilian and military officials in some areas are still believed to connive such cross-border raids.

### Distant Quasar Find

Reported by Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 4 (UPI) — A satellite has discovered quasars more than 10 billion light-years from Earth, Cape Canaveral Air Station officials said yesterday.

They said that the quasars, detected by the satellite High Energy Astronomy Observatory No. 2, were believed to be the most-distant objects yet to be detected in the universe.

## Luns Says NATO Should Remain Vigilant of Soviet Expansionism

BRUSSELS, April 4 (UPI) — NATO has insured peace for 30 years but must remain vigilant about Soviet expansionist designs, Secretary-General Joseph Luns said yesterday, celebrating the 30th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The 30 years of the alliance's existence have firmly established NATO as the most important instrument for the peace and stability of the Western world," Mr. Luns told a special meeting of the NATO council, commemorating the signing of the NATO treaty on April 4, 1949, in Washington. "I have no doubt that for the foreseeable future it will remain so," he said.

Mr. Luns said that in the last 30 years there has been a clear evolution in East-West relations. "The Stalinist hostility and will of expansion in Europe have made way for a far more complex situation. Today, a great number of fields are open to cooperation or at least to discussion with the East."

He added, "But we still have every reason to be suspicious of the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union, not only in Europe but throughout the world."

Three major negotiations initiated in the last 10 years will have a major influence on the future: the strategic-arms limitation talks, the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions, and the Helsinki agreements on security and cooperation in Europe, Mr. Luns said.

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MORE THAN 50 YEARS MAKING FRIENDS

## Spanish Leftists Capture Cities in Municipal Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

divided over the issue of joining the new Basque regional government, a Herri Batasuna candidate is the leading contender to become the mayor of the province capital, Pamplona.

The growth and consolidation of Andalusian, Basque and, to a lesser degree, Canary Island, Galician and Santanderine regional sentiment reflected in this first free municipal voting since 1933 will pose dilemmas for Mr. Suarez's minority government as it attempts to give shape to some form of compromise between an entrenched tradition of centralism and the very loose federalism — even independence — envisaged by some radical Basques.

### Permanent Platform

Moreover, although municipalities have few powers under Franco-era legislation still in effect, Socialist mayors in the nation's big cities will provide the left with a permanent platform to criticize Mr. Suarez's party, which won a four-year mandate by defeating the Socialists in the March 1 parliamentary election.

Socialist and Communist municipal councillors working together will also test and possibly strain relations between the two parties, which have feuded more than they have cooperated during Spain's three-year-old transition to democracy.

Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, has for some time resisted collaboration with the Communists for fear of tarnishing a carefully cultivated image of moderation in post-Franco Spain, but now, to exercise power in the big cities, his party has little choice but to join forces with Mr. Carrillo's organization.

Less reticent than the government, the nation's rightist press lost no time in reacting to the left's victory.

"Madrid Listing Dangerously to the Left," bannered the Francoist

daily El Alcazar, charging that under Mr. Suarez's tutelage, Spain had returned "to 1936" — the year civil war exploded.

### Red Map of Nation

El Imparcial, a provocative rightist daily, published an alarmist centerfold map of the nation showing most of it red — the province where leftist or regional parties emerged victorious.

In fact, in the capital, Mr. Suarez's party and the Socialist each won 25 council seats, with the Communist Party winning the left victory margin, although outlying working-class areas voted overwhelmingly for the left. Similarly, in the industrialized province of Barcelona, where the Socialist victory was more emphatic, only one municipality with more than 30,000 inhabitants voted for the government.

The premier has not commented publicly on the election results, and has continued to busy himself with the formation of his Cabinet. But in private, government strategists are congratulating themselves — and the premier — for having called the legislative elections before the municipalities.

The results of the parliamentary voting might have been much different if it had come after this," observed a political analyst.

## Frankfurt Mail Bomb Was Bound for Israel

FRANKFURT, April 4 (UPI) — A bomb that exploded yesterday at Frankfurt International Airport, injuring 10 men, was contained in a package that was bound for Tel Aviv, investigators said today.

The investigators said that the package containing the bomb, which exploded in a Lufthansa air mail distribution center, was one of seven at the facility that bore addresses in Tel Aviv.



## First Woman to Run City

Mrs. Byrne Wins Landslide  
in Chicago Mayoralty Vote

CHICAGO, April 4 (UPI) — Jane Byrne, who defeated the Chicago Democratic "machine" and embraced it, yesterday was elected the city's first woman mayor with a greater margin than her political patron, Richard Daley, ever received.

Mrs. Byrne promised to work for a new renaissance in Chicago. She thanked the party machine that helped her defeat Mayor Michael Bilandic in the primary. The machine provided her with enough organization votes to give her the narrowest margin in a Chicago mayoral race since 1901.

With all but 21 of the 3,100 precincts reporting, Mrs. Byrne had 171,189 votes, about 82 percent, over her Republican opponent, investment banker Wallace Johnson, who received 131,261 votes, about 16 percent. Andrew Palley, the Socialist Workers Party candidate, received 14,956 votes.

Mayor Daley's greatest margin in his 20 years as mayor was one to 78 percent in 1975.

**Pledges Integrity**

Mrs. Byrne promised to govern with integrity, to concentrate on the city's neighborhoods and "to get the city moving again." The last pledge was an apparent reference to the late President John F. Kennedy, whose picture hangs behind her. She has said that she intends to model her administration after those of Mr. Kennedy and of Mayor Daley that she knew when he thought her into city politics in the early 1960s.

Mrs. Byrne was Mr. Daley's commissioner of consumer sales when he died in 1976. She did not go along with his successor, Michael Bilandic, and charged that he had committed improprieties in helping arrange a taxi-fare increase. Mr. Bilandic fired her.

## Republican Wins Ryan Seat

SAN MATEO, Calif. (UPI) — A switch by Democrats in the final days of the campaign and a low voter turnout yesterday gave Republican William Ryan a decisive victory in a runoff election to fill the unexpired term of Democratic Rep. Leo Ryan, who was murdered last November in Guyana.

With the 588 precincts tabulated, Mr. Ryan had 52,494 votes; G.W. Holsinger, a Democrat and a former aide to Rep. Ryan, received 37,566 votes. The runoff was about 37 percent, a factor favoring the Republicans in a district with a registration that is 57-percent Democratic.

Mr. Ryan, 58, emphasized fiscal conservatism during his campaign. Mr. Holsinger, 57, based his campaign on the legacy of Rep. Ryan. Both candidates agreed that Mr. Ryan's reputation as a fiscal conservative was a major factor in the election.

The runoff election was scheduled because neither Mr. Ryan nor Mr. Holsinger received a majority in the San Mateo County election on March 7. Rep. Ryan was killed after a visit to the Peoples Temple commune in Guyana run by James Jones.



Jane Byrne, who was overwhelmingly elected Chicago's first woman mayor, is photographed at the Democratic Party headquarters with her husband, Jay McMullen, and her daughter, Kathy.

## U.S. Orders Crackdown on Borrowers

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, April 4 — The government, with \$3 billion worth of bad debts on its hands, has ordered a crackdown on students, veterans, small businessmen and others who borrow from U.S. agencies and never pay back.

The Office of Management and Budget yesterday directed federal agencies to adopt tougher collection tactics immediately toward slow-pay and no-pay borrowers.

The government is considering hiring private bill collectors to go after deadbeats on a large scale, officials said.

"Millions of dollars are going uncollected, are collected too slowly or are written off," OMB Director James McIntyre said in a memo to Cabinet officers and other federal executives. "This is a serious situation, indicating major weaknesses in agency collection systems."

The \$3 billion in bad debts, some of them going back to World War

I may never be collected, according to John White, deputy OMB director. Each year, the U.S. government writes off \$300 million in debts as worthless.

## Too Tolerant

The total of federal loans outstanding is \$118 billion, but the OMB estimates that 97.5 percent of the borrowers repay their loans. It is the other 2.5 percent that the government is after now.

The biggest problem is in the student-loan program at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said John Lordan, chief of the OMB's financial management branch. But loans made under auspices of the Veterans Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture also have gone sour. "We've just been too tolerant," Mr. Lordan said.

The default rate for direct U.S. loans to students is up to 17.3 percent, an HEW official said. In all, there are \$41.181 students who have failed to repay \$702.5 million in direct loans.

Recent college graduates change addresses often, making it harder to find them for loan collection, the HEW official said. In many cases, bills were not sent regularly to student borrowers. The department has hired two private collection agencies on an experimental basis to try to reduce the default rate.

It is now tracking down defaulting students through an elaborate system of cross-checking, and has access to Internal Revenue Service

records to help find them, the HEW official said.

Bad debts add to the federal deficit, an OMB official observed, so an improved collection system could reduce the deficit and possibly permit lower taxes.

By Los Angeles Times

Talks Resuming  
in U.S. Truck  
Strike, Lockout

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI) — The strike and lockout in the trucking industry reached its fourth day today, but Wayne Horvitz, the chief federal mediator, said that negotiations would resume here tomorrow.

The automobile industry has been hit hardest by the work stoppage, called by the Teamsters. Major car manufacturers closed plants and laid off or reduced the schedules of more than 115,000 workers because of parts shortages.

Officials in the industry said that car production could cease within days unless transit lines were restored. James McDonald, a General Motors executive, said in Las Vegas that GM might close all of its U.S. assembly plants because of the strike, a move that would put a million employees out of work.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said that the government would not immediately seek a back-to-work order under the Taft-Hartley Act. He issued a report that concluded that the stoppage would have to last two weeks for it to have a serious effect on the supply of critical commodities.

Greece Ready  
To Sign Accord  
On EEC Entry

LUXEMBOURG, April 4 (AP)

The treaty by which Greece will become a member of the European Economic Community will be signed in Athens at the end of May, it was decided here today.

Greece's phased entry into the EEC will not start until 1981, and it will not have full membership rights and duties until 1986.

The final points settled yesterday were the initial Greek contribution to the Common Market budget, and social security for Greek workers living in the community. Greece insisted on getting in return at least as much as and possibly more than it will contribute to the community budget in the first year of its membership.

This contribution was set at about 26 million of the community's units of account (\$33.8 million) for the first year, representing about 30 percent of what Greece will pay when it is a full member.

## Gas Cited in Polish Blast

WARSAW, April 4 (AP) — An explosion that destroyed a savings bank here in February, killing 49 persons and injuring 110, was caused by gas from a faulty pipeline seeping into the bank's vaults, an investigation report said yesterday.

The committee also trimmed \$99 million from Mr. Carter's foreign aid budget, primarily as a gesture. The vote on that was 15 to 10, with only a few Democrats joining.

ERA Vote Upheld  
In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N.H., April 4 (UPI)

The New Hampshire House, with 106 members in the 400-member state legislature, yesterday voted, 245 to 101, against rescinding its 1972 ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

Rep. Gene Daniell said that the House would have been going "back to the Stone Age" had it voted against ERA. "I can't conceive of a more insulting thing to do, if we should change our mind," she said.

## Carter Names Adviser

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI)

President Carter said today he will nominate George Edwards, an economist both in and out of government, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers replacing William Nordhaus, who resigned.

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## But Pentagon Disputes Agency Finding

## Risk to U.S. Warhead Is Alleged

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP)

The General Accounting Office and the Pentagon are locked in a bitter and top-secret fight over whether radar fuses on the newest U.S. family of strategic-missile warheads can be jammed, causing them to explode prematurely or not at all.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, has charged to a highly classified report that new Mark 12A warheads for the land-based Minuteman 3 are vulnerable to jamming. That finding has "raised doubts about the future overall effectiveness of strategic forces," according to a GAO source.

However, a Pentagon official involved in missile development called the GAO study "a red herring and annoyance" that "in a technical sense is correct" but "misunderstands how the warhead systems operate."

Calling the matter "extremely sensitive" because the fusing system "is the guts of the weapon," the official said yesterday that the GAO investigators failed to recognize that the radar fuse "has systems to back it up."

## Investigation

The GAO report is a result of the agency's investigation last year of the Mark 12A warhead which, when placed on the existing Minuteman 3 intercontinental ballistic missile, will make it the most powerful weapon in the U.S. arsenal.

The Mark 12A carries three hydrogen bombs, called re-entry vehicles. Each re-entry vehicle has a tiny radar set inside that constantly measures the distance to the ground by sending out an electronic pulse and recording how long it takes to bounce back from Earth.

When the radar records the correct altitude for the nuclear burst, it closes the fuse, which begins the firing process that ends with the hydrogen explosion. On earlier-model ICBM warheads, the final fusing was done by a pressure-measuring device that is less precise than the new radar in determining altitudes.

The GAO report argues that the Soviet Union could deploy radar search and jamming equipment to interfere with the operation of the incoming RV radars.

A scientist outside the government who is associated with building strategic-missile warheads said that doubts raised by the GAO are "undirected."

"On the surface, it is very alarming, but how serious is it in a realistic sense?" he asked. He said that he doubted that the Soviet Union would go to the expense of building extensive radar-jamming equipment.

If the Russians did, however,

"we would go with our backup fuses, although that would leave the warhead not quite as accurate," he said.

He also said he doubted that the Soviet search radar could successfully send false signals that would make an incoming U.S. warhead explode prematurely. They could use such signals to make the radar inoperative, he said.

## Different Recollection

The GAO presented its findings on the Mark 12A radar to the Pentagon last summer. At that time, a GAO source said that Defense Department officials "admitted the problem exists" and made provisions to do something about it.

A Pentagon official recalled it differently. "They [the GAO] thought they had uncovered something important and wanted us to

turn things inside out in a crash effort," he said yesterday.

He said that the Pentagon did "a reassessment" of vulnerabilities of the Mark 12A, but that no new conclusions came of it. "One new idea is being pursued in advanced research" for the next generation of warheads, he said.

The GAO, he said, "did feel hurt when we didn't put pressure on us." Earlier this month, the GAO gave a briefing on the fuse to the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Research and Development. A GAO source described the members as "quite shocked."

No subcommittee member was willing to comment. However, it was learned that the members generally believe that GAO may be overstating the case and the Pentagon understating its concern.

Airborne Missile System  
Poses Dilemma for Carter

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A Pentagon study has concluded that a proposal for deploying a new, mobile intercontinental missile aboard a fleet of transport aircraft could cost more than \$40 billion.

This finding, defense officials said, was bound to complicate efforts by the Carter administration to agree on a plan for reducing the vulnerability of the U.S. strategic arsenal.

The officials said the cost estimate for the mobile missile, known as the MX, emerged in a closed meeting at the Defense Department on Saturday, when the Air Force presented the results of the five-month study.

According to the officials, a high-level team of Pentagon civilians was told that the airborne MX was technically feasible, but that the price of developing the missiles and putting them aboard some 250 advanced transport planes would be at least \$10 billion more than basing the MX on the ground.

## 'Shell Game'

As a result, officials said, the team was likely, later this week, to advise Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that the best solution for coping with the growing vulnerability of existing U.S. missiles would be to construct a "shell game" system for basing in which the new MX rockets would be shuttled around a series of underground silos.

The Air Force study has confronted Mr. Brown and the White House with what a defense aide called "an excruciating dilemma."

The aide explained that the administration has come under heavy pressure from Congress to approve a system for protecting the MX against a possible surprise Soviet missile strike before President Carter has submitted a new strategic-arms treaty with Moscow to the Senate for approval.

While the idea of creating a missile "shell game" on the ground seems the least expensive answer to guarding against a Soviet first strike to the 1980s, many officials, including Mr. Carter, are known to believe that it would raise problems for verifying future arms-control agreements.

Last November, the president, with the backing of the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, ordered the Pentagon to examine the option of deploying the MX aboard a new generation of quick-takeoff planes. The planes could be detected by satellites and thus could be counted under future arms accords.

While the airborne-missile approach would not pose arms-control problems, the new study has led several defense aides to conclude that it is probably too costly to win Mr. Carter's backing.

Some officials also argue that even if Mr. Carter were willing to approve the system, the existence of a cheaper option available in the missile "shell game" would make Congress unwilling to fund the airborne project.

Mr. Carter is expected to make a decision on the MX early next month.

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Carter Oil-Price Decontrol  
Said Not Tied to Tax Plan

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP)

President Carter will announce plans tomorrow night to begin decontrolling oil prices June 1, according to administration sources said, under a plan that his advisers say is calculated to add about half a percent

partially to consumer prices.

Under the proposal, Mr. Carter's plan to end oil price controls by September, 1981, will use existing authority, the sources said. It will not depend on the complex tax bill Congress is expected to pass.

At the Energy Department and other agencies, senior advisers expressed skepticism that Congress

would enact the levy. It is a variation of the president's crude-oil tax, which Congress rejected in 1977 and again last year.

Officials said the decontrol measure would add 7 or 8 cents a gallon to gasoline prices by the fall of 1981.

At the heart of the Carter plan is a complex oil regulation the Energy Department is expected to issue that will raise prices for "old" oil, which is now selling at about \$5.80 per barrel. Old oil is produced from wells drilled before 1973.

The projected ruling is based, in large measure, on an amendment offered last year by Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, that was vigorously supported by the oil industry. The Wright amendment would have applied world prices, now about \$16.25 a barrel delivered to U.S. refineries, to oil produced from so-called "marginal wells."

The department already has issued a proposed marginal-well ruling that would lift controls on about 900,000 barrels of old oil a day. Roughly 3 million barrels, or one-third of domestic production, is old oil.

Under the Carter plan, "new oil" — production from wells drilled in and after 1973 — also would be raised to the world price from its current controlled level of about \$12.85 a barrel.

The proposed oil tax would limit producer revenues in two steps, first taxing a portion of the amount they earn between controlled price levels and the current cartel price. A second levy would sop up earnings in the event the cartel increases its prices between now and September, 1981.

Mr. Carter also will propose that a third category of oil — "new oil" from recently drilled wells — be sold at the world price.

Yesterday, a senior administration official said White House inflation fighter Alfred Kahn "can live with the package." Energy officials said the expected inflation impact of the program would add as little as 1 percent up to half a percent in any given quarter to the consumer price index.

Most sources depicted Energy Secretary James Schlesinger as the major winner in the Cabinet debate over the plan.

**British Tories Will Monitor Rhodesia Vote**

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters) — Lord Boyd, a former colonial secretary, will lead a six-man team to Rhodesia to observe this month's elections there for the Conservative Party.

Lord Boyd, as Alan Lennox-Boyd, was colonial secretary from 1954 to 1959. He has been asked by Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher to lead the observer team. The party announced yesterday that the team will spend about two weeks in the breakaway British colony.

The Labor government has refused to send observers because it feared this could imply official recognition of the elections, which it does not believe can end the guerrilla war. The government instead wants internationally supervised elections.

**Rhodesia Invites U.S. Observers**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 4 (AP) — Rhodesia renewed its invitation yesterday to U.S. congressional and other Western observers to monitor the elections.

The call was made a day after the U.S. House African Affairs subcommittee killed a proposal to send observers to witness voting in the country.

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## Breaking the Nuclear Fever

Scientists appear to have broken the fever at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant. The temperature of the damaged nuclear reactor continues to fall and a "cold shutdown" seems in sight. But already, a different kind of fever is evident. Some people worry that the plant may be so contaminated that it must be abandoned. Plenty of protest groups and politicians are ready to bury not just one plant but all nuclear-generated electricity.

There is a spectrum of positions: shut plants similar to Three Mile Island, or forbid building any more new plants, or stop those that are under construction — or finally, the view of people like the Pennsylvania man who says: "I'm angry because nuclear plants all over the country haven't already been shut down."

The anger may turn out to be wholly justified. Once the causes of the accident at Three Mile Island are understood, the risks of repetition — or worse — may seem unreasonably high. Many people may end up agreeing with the woman from Yocumtown, Pa., who said: "I don't know about that stuff, that nuclear. Sounds to me so powerful that man can't tame it right."

It may turn out that economics will decide the issue: acceptably safe nuclear energy may prove so expensive that it could not compete even with energy produced from high-priced oil.

Or it may turn out that the facts of the accident, once understood, will impel a temperate response from the public — maintaining the nuclear option, though with much more stringent safety protections.

But whatever the final decision, it cannot be sensibly reached in feverish haste. One of every eight kilowatts generated in the United States now comes from nuclear plants; in some areas, they produce more than half the electricity. That power cannot easily be replaced. It will take weeks, or months, to

learn what happened at Three Mile Island. There is no special risk in waiting until then to decide what to do about it. There is considerable risk in rushing to judgment.

Getting at the facts will not be easy; does the Carter administration recognize how much harder still it will be to insure that they are credible? Consider the public's ripening attitude toward Official Explanations of Almost Everything. This attitude was born in Vietnam ("light at the end of the tunnel"), bred in Watergate ("I am not a crook") and has been fertilized now and then by such stirring examples of candor as followed Nelson Rockefeller's death. It is compounded by the fear of many laymen about the mysterious, invisible dangers of the atom. Then, on top of all, have come the Metropolitan Edison Company's cheery reports about Three Mile Island.

One way for the administration to fill the credibility gap is to appoint, as Sen. Lowell Weicker urges, a blue-ribbon commission to assess the accident and the future role of nuclear energy. It is an obvious but worthwhile proposal and we endorse it, with two amendments. First, we hope the president appoints such a commission quickly. That might discourage some of the numerous inquiries that are likely to spring up in Congress and elsewhere; their very number would be bound to foster public confusion.

Second, we hope the president resists the temptation to name only technical experts. It might slow the work of a commission if some of its members were not schooled in nuclear science, but there would be compensating merit, and credibility, in having the perspectives of a poet, a judge, or a doctor like Lewis Thomas, the humane commentator on life's mysteries. They would come neither to praise the future of nuclear energy nor to bury it, but to ask the questions that the public wants answered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Regulations, Regulations

A group of lawyers spent a few hours here recently talking about what might happen if the Truth-in-Lending Act were rewritten in two simple sentences. One would say lenders had to disclose the true annual interest rate on their loans. The other would say that the penalty would be for not doing so. Period.

The idea has appeal. The Truth-in-Lending Act, although itself short by modern legislative standards, has already generated over 3,000 pages of regulations and administrative interpretations, and more are on the way. Because of either the law or the huge amount of paperwork — people argue about which — consumers are presented with documents they don't read and probably wouldn't understand if they did; and businessmen are continually wondering whether every "I" needs to be dotted and every "t" crossed — how serious government is about enforcing all these intricate obligations.

The only consensus reached by this meeting of lawyers, as far as we could tell, was that it might be possible to eliminate some, but not much, of the tangle of administrative interpretations. Consumer groups evidently feel that without such detailed rules and regulations business will find ways to conceal useful information from customers. Business groups seem to feel that they will be left unprotected against charges of wrongdoing unless each step they must take is spelled out in advance. Government regulators think they needed to produce all 3,000 pages in the first place to help businessmen know what to do. Nobody, except possibly those who organized the meeting and a few eccentrics who admire plain-spoken English, seemed to take the idea seriously.

We do. And we dwell on this meeting precisely because it says so much about the current onslaught of overregulation that is driving a large part of the nation mad. President Carter had it just right the other day when he described the dealings many Americans have with government as consisting of a "bewildering mass of paperwork, bureaucracy and delay." Unfortunately, the president's remedy — the proposals he has sent to Congress to "reduce, to rationalize and to streamline the regulatory burden" — won't do much good.

The centerpiece of the president's program is an effort to improve the rule-making pro-

cess. He wants to speed it up (something desperately needed) by setting deadlines for agency action. But he also wants to inject more public participation into the process and he wants to require each agency to publish what might be called a regulatory-impact statement. That statement would examine the costs and benefits of alternative methods of reaching the goal the agency has in mind.

Do you begin to see the built-in problem here? This new procedure could conceivably be a help in making wise choices. But any agency that has been using common sense is probably already weighing these costs and benefits. And there is at least as strong a likelihood, if the past tells us anything, that the new regulatory-impact statements would become just one more part of the bureaucratic rigmarole, one more generator of a useless paper heap.

Like the gestures of his predecessors, most of Mr. Carter's proposals deal with the symptoms of overregulation, not its cause. Three thousand pages of regulations and interpretations concerning a single piece of legislation do not spring from some malevolent bureaucratic plot. They are a direct result of the way Congress drafted the law. Bewildered by the complexities that lawyers and others can cook up in relation to the most seemingly simple matters, Congress writes laws that reflect that complexity — carving out exemptions for one interest group after another, delegating too much authority to regulatory agencies and passing the buck to them on politically difficult questions — and expressing all this in a prose that is incomprehensible to any but other people who talk that way.

So the true solution to overregulation can only be found when Congress realizes that cat's-cradle complication is not synonymous with wisdom or fairness. Maybe some of the president's proposed administrative reforms will help. But the most he can do is smooth bureaucratic rough edges. The important part is up to Congress. That is where they write all those regulation-prone and rule-generating statutes in the first place, though you wouldn't guess it from the way they complain about them later.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
April 5, 1904

YINGKOW, Manchuria — The U.S. consul here has several times directly interfered with Russian soldiers who had arrested Japanese and other foreigners, instead of making representations through the proper channel. As the consul speaks no foreign language and wears no uniform, he may be shot by an ignorant soldiery during some of these notorious-seeking expeditions, and the United States may consequently become embroiled in the war. Another provocation has been the landing in a U.S. press-boat of two Japanese, who were immediately arrested as spies.

Fifty Years Ago  
April 5, 1929

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The National Guard has been ordered to protect the Lora cotton mills here following 12 hours of fighting between strikers and company officials. The strikers are demanding a 40-hour, 5-day week, a minimum wage of \$20, and better lighting and sanitary conditions. Other Southern textile factories are also facing similar shutdowns. Although the textile industry has recently deserted the North for the Southern states, where cheap labor abounds, it seems the Southern labor force will demand the same remuneration as Northern workers.



## Nuclear Mishaps in East Bloc

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Tass disposed of the Harrisburg nuclear plant leak in 200 words last Saturday, but the Soviet national television network made the pressure last 15 minutes.

A quarter of an hour of prime time to allow news analyst Anatoli Ovsianikov to put the blame for the accident on "the power monopolies whose main goal is profit and which do not take all the necessary safety measures."

Soviet newspapers find little room in their pages to report on fear of nuclear radiation; however, they showed no hesitation last week in praising the construction of a new atomic power plant at Khrushchevsk, in the Ukraine, which will be integrated in the "nuclear power network" of the Eastern European bloc. Furthermore, there are no Russian, or Czechoslovak names among the many scientists from all over the world who went to the United States last week to study, report and learn from the accident at Harrisburg.

### Unfortunate

That is unfortunate, for these Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists could be of great help to their U.S. colleagues, because only the Russians and the Czechs have had the opportunity "to study conditions in areas where radioactivity was more than 1,000 times that considered safe by international regulations."

This statement was made by Prof. Zhores Medvedev, a Soviet scientist who now lives and works in Britain. Three years ago, he revealed the details of a catastrophe that took place in 1958 in the southern Urals, about 100 kilometers from the town of Blagoveshchensk. The accident, he said, occurred because radioactive wastes from Soviet nuclear tests were not buried sufficiently deep.

At the time, Soviet nuclear scientists had warned that it was not a good idea to bury the wastes in the Urals as so shallow a depth and suggested that they be sunk in the ocean. "That solution was rejected as too expensive," Prof. Medvedev reported.

The result was that the wastes overheated, the professor said, and "exploded with the force of a volcano, spraying radioactive particles over hundreds of kilometers."

The authorities, however, refused to evacuate the areas threatened by the radioactive cloud until migrating birds, flying south from Siberia, absorbed and disseminated strontium 90 — proof of the nuclear accident — and until persons who had been irradiated began to show symptoms of radiation sickness. Tens of thousands of persons were contaminated, the professor said, and hundreds died.

Prof. Medvedev's revelations were first greeted with skepticism in the West, but they were soon confirmed by many witnesses, including Prof. Lev Tumennan, a former assistant of Prof. Lev Landau, a Nobel laureate in physics.

Prof. Tumennan, who today lives outside the Soviet Union, went to the Urals by car in 1960, where, he said, "at about 100 kilometers from Sverdlovsk, a road sign informed travelers that stopping along the way and drinking river water was forbidden. The countryside was dead; there was not a living soul around. Only the ruins of a few houses could be seen. I was told later that this is where the nuclear catastrophe had taken place."

According to other witnesses, particularly those interviewed by the CIA during the 1958 Brussels International Fair, the explosion contaminated an area of 15,000 hectares (58 square miles). A number of reports said that hundreds of

persons had died, others said that all agricultural products from the area had been confiscated by the police, the silence of any local markets. And many cases of cancer were noted in the Tchelebinsk region up to two years after the blast.

The Czechs had their own experience, according to spokesmen for Charter 77. In a report published in November, the spokesmen declared that two serious accidents occurred at the nuclear power plant in Jaslovce-Bohumine, in southern Slovakia, since it was installed by Soviet experts in 1973.

The report said that two technicians died Jan. 5, 1976 as a result of a leak of highly toxic carbon dioxide. The second accident took place Feb. 24, 1977 following a leak of radioactive fuel due to faulty installation. In this incident, the radioactivity was spread through the ventilation system.

"Safety measures are extremely strict in Czechoslovakia," the report said, "and they are also practically ignored."

Nevertheless, nuclear accidents in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia, as well as in the other East European countries, are taboo in the press and the authorities never publish any information about them. The Soviet government, for example, refrained from making any statement concerning the nuclear explosion at a military base in an Estonian port on the Baltic on Oct. 25, 1974. It was the newspaper, Soviet Estonia, which indirectly confirmed the incident by publishing, a few days after the explosion, the obituary of more than 30 persons who "died unexpectedly."

The Soviet press, however, often mentions the strict security measures applied in the nuclear program. In an article which just happened to be published after the Harrisburg incident, the Novosti news agency stressed that "security measures in Soviet nuclear plants take up about half of the total cost of the plant, but, naturally, no one would even think of reducing these expenses."

### No Protests

It goes without saying that any ecologic protest of a Western type could not be tolerated in the Soviet Union. No information concerning demonstrations, by foes of atomic energy has ever appeared in the Soviet press. This is equally true for demonstrations in the West as well as the very effective protest by the inhabitants of Zadar, in Croatia, who opposed the construction of a second atomic plant in Yugoslavia.

Soviet authorities do not allow any criticism of their nuclear program whether civil or military, despite the fact that in the Soviet Union, as well as in the rest of Eastern Europe, nuclear programs absorb a particularly large part of the national budget and the national effort. Eastern European nuclear plants have a current capacity of 10,000 megawatts (of which 8,000 for the Soviet Union) and new plants are being built to add another 14,000 megawatts before the end of next year.

Although the Soviet Union is today the world's largest producer of coal and petroleum and the second of natural gas, it feels that it must rely more and more on atomic power to avoid an inevitable energy crisis for itself and its allies.

East Germany, for example, expects to cover 40 percent of its electric power needs through nuclear power by the year 2000. And, according to Soviet Academician Ivan Dolgal, "all the increase in electric power capacity of the European part of the nation scheduled for the current five-year plan (1976-1980) will come from newly-built atomic power plants."

There can be no appeal from this decision by the government. This explains the strict censorship of the press, the silence of any local markets. And many cases of cancer were noted in the Tchelebinsk region up to two years after the blast.

And for once, dissidents in the Soviet Union are more or less in agreement with the government. Prof. Andrei Sakharov, known as the "father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb," who is one of the main leaders of the human rights movement in that country, and the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner, declared, for example, that "the vital importance of a rapid development of atomic power is evident because in the coming decades it will be the only product available to replace petroleum."

However, the professor added, "men must be able to judge clearly and responsibly without unfounded emotions and without prejudice, the series of problems involved in the development of atomic power." That seems to be the real problem, in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

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## The Politics of Fear

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter is now facing three fundamental issues that will test his fragile relations with Congress. These are the control of strategic military arms, the development of a long-range energy policy and, as part of this, the production of domestic industrial power.

All three are highly emotional issues, deeply involved in the politics of the Middle East and the coming presidential election campaign. And in all three, the politics of fear are tending to dominate the debate, especially since the failure of the safety devices at the Three Mile Island nuclear facility in central Pennsylvania.

So far, attention has been focused on Carter's policies in these three fields — most of it critical. But as the SALT treaty, the energy program, and the control and development of domestic nuclear power approach the Congress, something needs to be said about the responsibilities of members of the House and Senate.

### Fulbright's Views

Recently, J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, for 30 years one of the most thoughtful members of the Senate, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee from 1959 through 1974, has been speaking out on this issue.

In a lecture before the Council on Foreign Relations, reprinted in the current issue of the quarterly magazine Foreign Affairs, he asserts that there is now a pernicious tendency in the Congress to concentrate on local issues at the expense of the national interest, and to abandon the legislator's responsibility of trying to educate the people on the larger issues of the age.

"I confess," he says, "to increasingly serious misgivings about the ability of the Congress to play a constructive role in our foreign relations."

"The burden of my theme is that the modern legislator, with some admirable exceptions, has discarded the role of educator in favor of performing services for his constituents — and not really his constituents' — but the best organized, best funded, and most politically active interest groups."

This, he insists, is not "leadership" but "followership," and he frankly confesses that from time to

time he himself engaged in the practice. But he thinks that since Vietnam and Watergate, the central control of foreign policy has increasingly been taken away from the president and been weakened by a Congress that is too divided, even among its own leaders, to develop a coherent national policy for the future.

The thesis can be challenged, but even former President Gerald Ford, who is essentially a Capitol Hill man, makes the same complaint — that the Congress, in trying to regain some of the authority it abandoned to "an imperial presidency" in the 1950s and 1960s has swung back too far and may be in danger of developing an "imperial presidency."

The three issues cited above are all essentially foreign policy questions. The failure to develop an effective energy policy can fairly be charged in large part against Carter, for while he identified the issue as the "moral equivalent of war," he did not match his policies to his words.

Still, the Congress has also to share the blame, and here Fulbright's indictment of the legislators has some force. For the Congress concentrated on the popular opinions of the voters and the lobbyists — as did the Executive for far too long — and the failure of both branches to reach a consensus has had serious effects on the value of the dollar and the credibility of the nation in its relations overseas.

The nuclear accident in Pennsylvania.

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## The Third World: Essentials of Life?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The Third World is now the West's single most important export market. Its governments, ranging from the down-and-outs to the up-and-coming, are scrambling and saving every penny to import the "best" from the West.

More and more evidence suggests, however, that too much of that hard-earned money is being wasted. It is not just a question of gold-plated, bulletproof vest as reportedly loved by Zaire's President Sese Seko Mobutu. Nor the large quantities of sophisticated arms bought in excess by the shah of Iran.

Nor is it nuclear reprocessing plants that the Brazilians, for example, find far more complicated and problematical than the Wunderkammer technical planners ever thought. Nor, come to that, is it China installing its first Coca-Cola bottling plant. After all, that is only for the birds of passage on Cook's tours, not for the 900 million Chinese.

### Essentials

What they want is food and drugs, the essentials of life, which often play on the do-anything pay-off of a desperate environment. With infant mortality rates that take away 50 percent of a mother's children before they are 10, something "best" from the "West" is like a pie out of the sky.

One example given in a report, "Insult or Injury," published by the London-based Social Audit, is Brand's Essence of Chicken, made by the big British food company Rank Hovis McDougall. It sells in vast quantities in the Far East, not least to young mothers who have been persuaded by suave advertising into thinking it is worth eight times the price of a common chicken. It is a dark brown, slightly viscous and foaming fluid sold in medicinal portions and labeled as "predigested protein" and "goodness in a digestible form."

A Malaysian consumer group had the essence analyzed. It reported the cost of protein in Brand's Essence of Chicken to be 27 times higher than the cost of protein in eggs and about 130 times the cost of protein in a common local fish.

Another report, recently published by Earthscan, a protégé of the UN Environmental Program, lists in painful detail, page after page, the number of Western drugs and medicines that are overpriced and falsely labeled, sold to Third World markets. In India, 15,000 branded varieties of drugs are on sale. The Hathi Committee, in its thorough report on the Indian drug industry, concluded that India's health needs could be met by a mere 116 varieties. In Tanzania, a week's dose of penicillin syrup costs only 7 cents, while one injection of a branded antibiotic costs \$21. But in a country where there is one drug salesman for every four doctors it is no surprise to report that a large proportion of doctors prescribe the latter. Yet only in life-and-death situations would it be justified.

In Sri Lanka, soluble aspirin produced by a Western drug corporation, "elegantly presented and heavily promoted," holds 75 per-

cent of the market. But plain aspirin is in most cases equally good and costs less than a third the price. Compared with the baby-food business, however, these peccadilloes pale into insignificance.

According to Prof. James Post, Boston University, in evidence given last year to Sen. Edward Kennedy's Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, the current world market for infant formula products used in breast feeding is around \$1.5 billion. It estimates that before 1980 the developing world will be spending 1 billion a year on patented substitutes for breast milk. That is more than the World Bank loaned to the nations of Latin America in 1974.

Nestle, Abbott, Cow and Gate and Bristol-Myers are companies that at different times in the last four years have come in for a good deal of public attack. Critics have argued that where bottle feeding introduced into poor communities infant mortality rates rise substantially.

In Switzerland, three years ago Nestle successfully brought a legal action against a group that had published a pamphlet titled "Nestle Kills Babies." However, the judge in his summing up declared: "Nestle in the future wants to spare the accusation of immoral and unethical conduct, the company will have no change its advertising practices."

In the United States, a Roman Catholic religious order, the Sisters of the Precious Blood, sued Bristol-Myers for giving false information in a report to shareholders. Two years ago ended at the beginning of last year with the court quiring a mailing to be sent to shareholders containing the company's position and the sister's critique.

Despite the adverse publicity there is hard evidence that baby-food companies are still engaged in public relations campaigns that can have the effect of weaning babies off safe, hygienic, high-tar breast milk onto the vapid, of a powdered product adulterated through a bottle, of unwashed, over-diluted and used in an environment where infection is all too easy. For that, too often the ways things are in the slums of Bombay, Lagos, or Manila.

In the global figures of the World and the West, these flow-plots and powders make hardly a dent. But on human lives and health they are where North meets South. Can't we, in the International Year of the Child, do better than that?

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Mosque Is Planned Near the Vatican

## Moslem Immigrants Spur Islamic Revival in Europe

By John Lawton

ISTANBUL (WP) — Islam, barely visible in Europe since the medieval fall of Moslem Spain, is making a resurgence across the continent.

Minarets are rising against the skyline in many European cities. A mosque was opened in 1977 in London's Regent Park, and the Vatican is soon to have one as a neighbor.

Although not directly related to the Islamic revival in the Moslem states, the rise of Islam in Europe results partly from the same cause: the refusal of Moslems to accept Western standards and lifestyles imposed upon them.

"Moslems want to live in Europe as Moslems, not as culturally uprooted people," said Khurid Ahmad, formerly the director-general of the Islamic Foundation, an educational trust in Leicester, England. "Europeans should not expect them to imitate the West in all their dealings."

According to an Islamic Foundation survey, there are 25 million Moslems living in Europe — 11.5 million in the Soviet Union, 7.5 million in the rest of Eastern Europe and nearly 6 million in Western Europe. The London-based Islamic Council of Europe says that this makes Islam Europe's second largest religion. It is also the "most misunderstood," Mr. Ahmad said.

The Moslems invaded Europe in 711 and maintained Moslem suzerainty over most of the Iberian Peninsula for almost eight centuries. The Ottoman Empire ruled the Balkans from the 14th to the 19th centuries and, at the height of their power, marched as far west as the gates of Vienna.

"As a result," said Salam Azzam, until recently the secretary-general of the Islamic Council of Europe, "the Moslems invaded Europe in 711 and maintained Moslem suzerainty over most of the Iberian Peninsula for almost eight centuries."

Those events were a watershed for the Indian subcontinent, splitting and demoralizing Pakistan and establishing Indian supremacy. Into this morass of despair and defeatism Mr. Bhutto moved with a sense of purpose, grabbing hold of the strings of power that had been left flapping in the winds of military defeat.

"Soon, but not without prodding from friendly Western diplomats and friends, he introduced a new constitution and established a parliamentary system of government. Almost alone, he took a defeated and humiliated nation and gave it self-respect once again."

Behind the headlines that spoke of democratic principles and parliamentary rule, however, Mr. Bhutto maintained martial law powers, and there is ample evidence that the men who surrounded him were no less willing to exercise the intimidating powers of control and reap the financial benefits than the military-bureaucracy that had preceded them.

Political Police

Slowly but efficiently, his political police compiled dossiers on actual and potential opponents. More than a few foes — some real, some imagined — were threatened or beaten. It well may have been the overzealous responses of political underlings, but there were too many incidents for Mr. Bhutto not to have known what was happening.

Over the years the list of enemies grew and the promises of food, shelter and land reform proved hollow. And it was Mr. Bhutto's great flaw that he could not tolerate sound advice and surrounded himself with sycophants.

When prudent men cautioned economic conservatism, Mr. Bhutto moved ahead with grandiose schemes of technological and nuclear development. The result was ruinous inflation and a respite population.

Slowly Mr. Bhutto saw the cards stacking against him — not only among the middle class which always was distrustful, but in the peasantry. Before it was too late, he called an election in 1977 and let it be known that he would appreciate a sound victory. His minions assured an overwhelming one, sparking widely believed charges of fraud in an election many believe Mr. Bhutto still could have won cleanly.

The opposition took its grievance into the streets and the military, as it has before in Pakistan, took power. Mr. Bhutto, once supreme, became a prisoner in the dock, charged and convicted of conspiracy to murder.

— RICHARD M. WEINTRAUB

of the Islamic Council, "Europe has generally known Islam as an enemy and a threat."

Compounding the problem is the character of Islam itself. "Islam is not simply a religion in the limited sense of the word," Mr. Ahmad said. "It is a complete way of life. It fashions the social attitude and behavior patterns of its adherents — their food, dress, marriage and family life, social relations, economic dealings and political sympathies."

Islam frequently clashes with the customs and laws of the secular states of Europe. In a recent British court case, for example, a Moslem teacher was denied time off for prayers during school hours. Similarly, the Moslem requirement for single-sex schools for their children is contrary to the trend in European state education.

Additionally, economic recession has caused the European attitudes toward Moslem immigrants to harden. Although they were welcomed during the 1960s when they filled the lower-paid, more menial jobs that Europeans did not want, they now are being accused of occupying the jobs that unemployed Europeans could fill.

Most West European nations are closed to non-European immigrants. France is offering \$2,000 to each foreign worker who agrees to return home, and in Britain the immigrant problem is becoming an increasingly controversial issue.

"Inevitably, the mass movement of Moslem manpower has created problems," Aramco World magazine said in its January-February issue entitled "Moslems in Europe."

"With customs, culture and religion that differ sharply from those of host countries, the Moslem immigrants, like all immigrants, have faced misunderstandings, hostility and, within their own communities, cultural and religious strains," said the magazine, which is distributed by the Arabian American Oil Co.

## Common Demands

"Yet," the magazine added, "Islam is now firmly implanted in Western Europe. United by their faith, Moslem immigrants from nations as far apart as Malaysia and Morocco are working together to build mosques, establish Moslem cultural centers, and press common demands for political, economic, social and religious equality with their European hosts."

Among the demands are a recognition of Islamic law, Islamic holidays for Moslem workers, time off work for prayers, and the allocation of public funds and land to build mosques, Moslem cemeteries and abattoirs where animals can be slaughtered according to Islamic rights.

Some nations have taken steps to accommodate their increasingly activist Moslem minorities. Belgium and Austria, for example, recognize Islam as an official religion. But the bulk of Western Europe's Moslems do not live in Belgium or Austria.

According to the Islamic Foundation survey, 1.9 million live in France; 1.5 million in West Germany; 1 million in Britain; 500,000 in Italy; 350,000 in the Benelux countries of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg; 40,000 in Scandinavia; 25,000 in Spain and 5,000 in each Austria, Portugal and Switzerland.

They include Turks, North Africans, Indonesians, Malaysians and Moslems from Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. "Almost all major Moslem traditions have found new homes in different parts of Europe, and a cross-fertilization of cultures is taking place," Mr. Ahmad said.

The language barrier, one of the

obstacles to contact and cooperation between Moslems of different nationalities living in Europe, is coming down as more and more immigrants learn the tongue of their host nation.

The Islamic Council links more than 25 Moslem organizations in Britain, West Germany, France, Scandinavia, Italy, Switzerland and the Benelux states. "Moslems are quickly growing self-confident and developing their own organizations," said the Rt. Rev. David Brown, bishop of Guildford and the Church of England's leading authority on Islam.

More important, they have the support of the oil-rich Moslem states. Saudi Arabia has set up a Federation of International Islamic Schools to provide education for Moslem children whose parents work abroad. It is contributing more than half of the \$20 million needed to build a mosque in Rome, and, with Libya and Kuwait, was a major contributor to the \$7-million cost of London's new mosque.

Moslems in Europe have recently won backing from an unexpected quarter, the Roman Catholic Church. In France, when the government announced plans to repatriate Moslem workers, French bishops issued a strongly worded statement defending their right to remain. Bishop Francois Abou Moka, the secretary of the Vatican's Board of Islam, told an interviewer recently: "We must see it that Moslems are treated as men and not submen, and can benefit from the rights and respect due to every human being in Europe."

Because West Europeans assumed that the foreign workers of the 1960s would stay only a few years and take their savings home, little was done to try to integrate

them or provide for their religious, educational and social needs. As a result, those who stayed live in crowded ghettos, almost 20 percent of their children get no proper education and, except in Sweden and Britain, they have few political rights.

Frustration over the lack of opportunities and the rejection of Western norms are not the only reasons for the Islamic revival in Europe, according to Moslem spokesmen.

"Many of them who came here for material gain now realize that this is not enough," said Abdulwahid van Bommel, a Dutch convert and the chairman of the Federation of Moslem Organizations in the Netherlands. "They now seek to fill the religious and cultural gap left in their lives when they left their home countries."

## U.S. Aide in Bucharest

BUCHAREST, April 4 (AP) — U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps today began a two-day visit here.

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VOLVO EXPORT

## DEATH NOTICE

The family and friends of Beatrice Delaney, the well-known American painter who died at the Sainte-Anne Hospital, Paris, on March 27th, invite you to attend services in her home, at 11 a.m. on Friday, April 6th, at the American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.

## Obituaries

## Ace Pilot Max Conrad, 76, The Flying Grandfather

WINONA, Minn., April 4 (AP) — Max Conrad, 76, an air pioneer credited with logging more flight time than any other pilot, died in his sleep early yesterday at the home of a friend in Summit, N.J.

Mr. Conrad, known as the "Flying Grandfather," had logged more than 50,000 hours, or the equivalent of almost six years airborne. Many of the flights were over the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which he crossed nearly 200 times, earning six distance and endurance flight records.

Mr. Conrad first gained worldwide attention when he crossed the Atlantic in a tiny plane in 1950 "just to see my kids," who were then living in Europe.

His spectacular nonstop flights included Winona to Mexico City in August, 1951; New York to Paris in October, 1954; New Jersey to Ireland in March, 1958; Chicago to Rome in March, and New York to Sicily in June, 1959; and Cape Town, South Africa, to St. Petersburg, Fla., in December, 1964.

He established a speed record for light planes in 1955, when he flew from San Francisco to New York in 22 hours, 24 minutes.

In November, 1959, Mr. Conrad, then 56, flew 6,911 miles nonstop from Casablanca, Morocco, to El Paso, Texas. The 56-hour, 26-minute flight was a record for planes weighing less than 3,000 pounds.

In 1954, when he made a non-stop delivery of a twin-engine Piper Apache from New York to Paris, it was the first time that the crossing had been made in a light aircraft since Charles Lindbergh's flight in 1927.

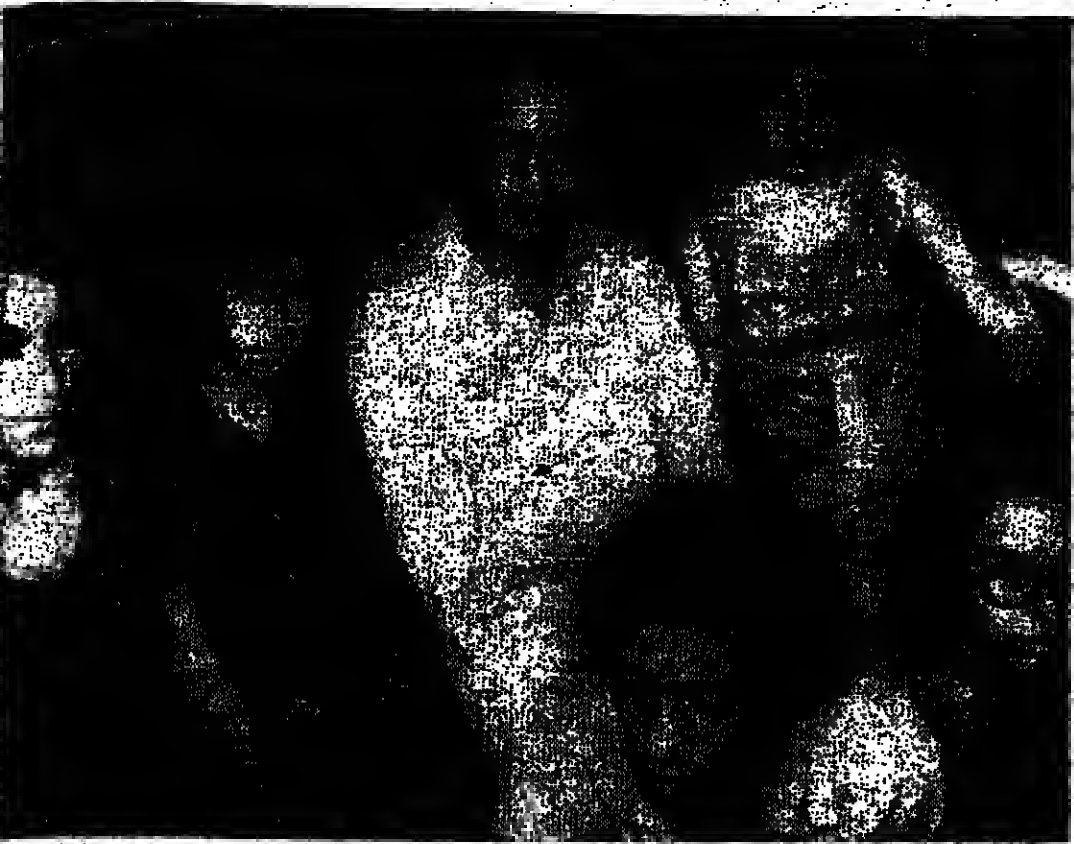
## Rev. Sidney Lovett

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4 (UPI) — The Rev. Sidney Lovett, 89, chaplain emeritus of Yale University who was known to generations of students and alumni as "Uncle Sid," died at Yale-New Haven Hospital yesterday after an operation.

The Rev. Lovett was a pastor, teacher and leading figure in the community in working for social justice and civil rights. He served as chaplain and pastor of the Church of Christ at Yale from 1932 until he retired in 1958. He was professor of biblical literature, and from 1953 to 1958 master of Yale's Pierson College.



Max Conrad after 1964 flight.



Former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto seated with members of his family during a visit to his prison cell last year. At extreme left is his wife, Begum Nusrat Bhutto.

## Bhutto Is Hanged After Appeals Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

women were allowed to stay for three hours, instead of the half-hour visits granted earlier.

Mr. Bhutto's defense lawyer and friend, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, for the first time refused to talk to reporters, family or lawyers — was allowed near the prison.

## Politician Possessed Enormous Talents

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP) — Zulfikar Ali Bhutto possessed enormous talents and intellectual energy.

He could stand in peasant dress before a crowd of 100,000 and bring it to a fever pitch and then just as readily cool the throng with soothing words. In a matter of hours, he could be equally at ease in a tete-a-tete with a diplomat, speaking with charm and sophistication of intricate matters of world affairs.

History is likely to say that he rescued his country in its hour of greatest need, emerging as president following the shattering loss of most of East Pakistan in the 1971 war with India and rebuilding the nation's confidence and institutions.

And history also is likely to record that he had flaws of character so great that they led him to the gallows.

Nighttime Ambush

The nighttime ambush at a Lahore traffic circle in November, 1974, that resulted in the murder of the father of a political rival was but one of a series of incidents.

It was the dark side of the character of a man who excelled as a student at the University of California at Berkeley and at Oxford, who served as diplomat and foreign minister and ultimately was called upon to lead his country.

Mr. Bhutto is not often remembered for the harshness with which he treated political foes and those whom he suspected of seeking to share his power.

Nor is he thought of as a man who was politically blind to a fundamental aspect of his country's existence — its deep roots in Islam and the role of Moslem conservatism in Pakistani society. Pakistan was founded as a Moslem homeland in the partitioning of the Indian subcontinent. Yet, for Mr. Bhutto, the mullahs, the Islamic leaders, were figures for disdain.

A visitor to Mr. Bhutto's office recalled how their conversation was interrupted by a telephone call, apparently about an issue affecting his Pakistan People's Party. After Mr. Bhutto hung up the phone, the visitor recalled, he slammed his hand against the desk and muttered, "those damn beards, the beards," referring to the Moslem clergy.

When his power began to wane, however, and the opposition became more open, it was the "beards" and the Islamic-based parties that poured into the streets, crying for an end to Mr. Bhutto's rule. Finally, it was a general with fundamentalist beliefs, Mohammod Zia ul-Haq, who spurned international appeals for clemency and ordered Mr. Bhutto to hang.

Mr. Bhutto built his political base as a man of the people, one who stood for the rights of Pakistan's down-trodden peasantry, but his roots were in one of Pakistan's great landowning families and the feudal tradition of Sind province.

He was born on Jan. 5, 1928, into a style of life characteristic of wealthy families under the British Raj. He was no stranger to the good life of Karachi and Bombay, where he was sent to school, and is said to have picked up a taste for expensive Scotch — something which became a liability in an Islamic society.

Mr. Bhutto entered the University of California in 1947 and went on to receive an honors degree in political science. He went from Berkeley to Christ Church College at Oxford where he received his master's degree in jurisprudence in 1952, following which he became a barrister at Lincoln's Inn, London, and began lecturing in international politics at the University of Southampton.

It was this Western-oriented view of the world and an accompanying disdain for his less refined countrymen that Mr. Bhutto brought back with him to Pakistan when he launched himself into the country's turbulent politics in 1954.

His political advance was rapid and within four years he was minister of commerce in the martial-law government of Gen. Ayub Khan, the first of a variety of positions he held in domestic and foreign affairs, including sensitive negotiations with the Soviet Union and with India over the status of Kashmir.

By 1962, Mr. Bhutto was emerging as the architect of Pakistan's foreign policy. He was named foreign minister the following year.

For the next three years, Mr. Bhutto skillfully played geopolitics, building ties to China for protection against India and playing off Pakistan's Islamic and Third World states.

Break With Ayub

Throughout this period, Mr. Bhutto was aligned with the right wing of the Moslem League, a link he maintained until he broke with President Ayub over an agreement to meet with Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent.

In short order, Mr. Bhutto left the Moslem League and in 1967 launched his own Pakistan People's Party, the vehicle that would take him to power. He played a crucial role in his country's most traumatic crisis since the partition of the subcontinent two decades earlier.

Mr. Bhutto built his party on opposition to President Ayub and in November, 1968, after violent anti-government demonstrations, he was jailed. By the time of his release in February, 1969, his popularity was immensely enhanced, a popularity that carried over to a landslide victory for his party in West Pakistan in the country's first general election in December, 1970.

While Mr. Bhutto and his party swept to power in West Pakistan, an equally popular figure, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, carried the field in the country's populous eastern wing and laid claim to national leadership. Mr. Bhutto, reflecting the control that the Pakistanis in the west had exercised over their

Bengali compatriots, forbade his party members to attend a joint congress that would have anointed Sheikh Mujibur's leadership.

Pakistan was "thrown" into a downward spiral of political mistrust and violence, the end result of which was harsh repression in the East, revolt, Indian intervention and a disastrous war.

Mr. Bhutto is often remembered for the role he assumed after the loss of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and it is often forgotten that he played a prominent part in the events that led up to the cataclysm of 1971.

Those events were a watershed for the Indian subcontinent, splitting and demoralizing Pakistan and establishing Indian supremacy. Into this morass of despair and defeatism Mr. Bhutto moved with a sense of purpose, grabbing hold of the strings of power that had been left flapping in the winds of military defeat.

Soon, but not without prodding from friendly Western diplomats and friends, he introduced a new constitution and established a parliamentary system of government. Almost alone, he took a defeated and humiliated nation and gave it self-respect once again.

Behind the headlines that spoke of democratic principles and parliamentary rule, however, Mr. Bhutto maintained martial law powers, and there is ample evidence that the men who surrounded him were no less willing to exercise the intimidating powers of control and reap the financial benefits than the military-bureaucracy that had preceded them.

Political Police

Slowly but efficiently, his political police compiled dossiers on actual and potential opponents. More than a few foes — some real, some imagined — were threatened or beaten. It well may have been the overzealous responses of political underlings, but there were too many incidents for Mr. Bhutto not to have known what was happening.

Over the years the list of enemies grew and the promises of food, shelter and land reform proved hollow. And it was Mr. Bhutto's great flaw that he could not tolerate sound advice and surrounded himself with sycophants.

When prudent men cautioned economic conservatism, Mr. Bhutto moved ahead with grandiose schemes of technological and nuclear development. The result was ruinous inflation and a respite population.

Slowly Mr. Bhutto saw the cards stacking against him — not only among the middle class which always was distrustful, but in the peasantry. Before it was too late, he called an election in 1977 and let it be known that he would appreciate a sound victory. His minions assured an overwhelming one, sparking widely believed charges of fraud in an election many believe Mr. Bhutto still could have won cleanly.

The opposition took its grievance into the streets and the military, as it has before in Pakistan, took power. Mr. Bhutto, once supreme, became a prisoner in the dock, charged and convicted of conspiracy to murder.

— RICHARD M. WEINTRAUB

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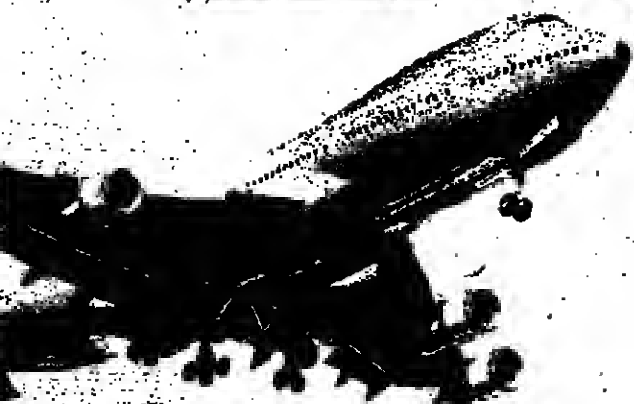
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## The Art Market

# Impressionist Collection Gets £2.2 Million

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, April 4 (IHT) — Sotheby Parke Bernet auctioned 16 out of 18 important Impressionist and modern paintings for a comfortable £2,224,000 Monday, all of them from a private collection, a rare event these days.

So rare that when New York-born Sydney Barlow made it known in the spring of 1977 that, having retired from business, he was willing to part with his small but choice collection of Impressionist and modern masters, there was a scramble between auctioneering groups. Christie's came out on top and had their first important Impressionist sale in New York in their newly acquired American saleroom.

It was a flop. Half the works failed to reach their reserve — the two Cezannes, the Bonnard, the interesting sketch by Seurat, the two very fine pastels by Manet, the two Picassos.

### Target Set Too High

The target had been set too high. Two years ago, Impressionism and related styles were going through the worst phase of the depression that has been affecting them by fits and starts over the last five years or so. Buyers kept their cool when confronted with a small study of two apples by Paul Cezanne, only 15 by 24 centimeters, or Edouard Manet's pretty but frozen pastel portrait in shades of bluish gray with touches of light pink.

Monday they did not. Cezanne's "Two Apples" was sold to Jan Kruger of Geneva for £44,000. Manet's portrait, called "Madame Martin en chapeau noir garni de roses" was knocked down at a huge £264,000, a satisfactory price for Barlow, who had acquired it in 1963 for £77,000. The second Cezanne, an impressive study, one

of a series done for the two compositions of the card players, brought a huge £407,000. This is roughly twice the price of \$370,000 paid by Barlow at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York in 1970, and an astonishing figure for a painting that failed to sell only two years ago, illustrating the fickleness of the market.

The "Nature Morte au compotier," which must rank among the greatest pictures done at the turn of the century, when Maurice de Vlaminck painted in an Impressionist palette of fresh colors adding to it all the vigor of Fauve composition, soared to £38,000. That too had failed to sell in May, 1977.

In fact only two of New York's unsuccessful 1977 auction paintings remained stranded Monday.



Corot nude sold for £264,000.

Pierre Bonnard's still life, unsold at £50,000 and Georges Seurat's sketch, unsold at £35,000. Both were sold privately after the auction.

Top price in the sale was £420,000 for Monet's painting of a railroad bridge over the Seine at Argenteuil.

What turned Sotheby's sale of Barlow's collection into such a success is a combination of factors. First of all there was the improved balance of the auction. Several new paintings were offered for sale and among them were major works with that sort of punch that the eye of a great collector will select. A sketch of a young girl by Pierre Auguste Renoir is a forceful portrait that fully justified its £165,000, even if it had cost Barlow a mere £26,000.

The total for the 16 works that changed hands during the evening's sale reached £5,394,500.

when he bought it at Sotheby's in 1963. Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot's portrait of a woman in the nude sitting by a pool in a forest is a group of three still available on the market, hence the £264,000. A Wassily Kandinsky landscape painted in Murnau in 1908 is one of the great works of the last period of Fauvism — it is as rare on the market and buyers are more aware of the fact now than they were in 1970, when the painting sold at Sotheby Parke Bernet for \$110,000. Monday one of them paid about three times that figure — £181,500.

What may well be Kees van Dongen's finest portrait anywhere was bought for £94,600 by Ansley Graham of Los Angeles, while a desirable Matisse portrait went to the London trader for £198,000.

### Auction Campaign

Major factors in the success must be credited to Peter Wilson's performance as an auctioneer and Sotheby's mastery in staging a campaign — Michel Strauss, the head of the Impressionist department in the background, with his thorough knowledge of the market at all levels, including precisely who is likely to buy what sort of a picture. Equally important is Sotheby's wonderful sense of publicity, with perhaps a slight tendency to over-dramatize, largely to be credited to the press office, whose importance is increasingly becoming a serious factor in salesmanship. It was the press office that made the most of the theme "a major American collection" which, properly drummed up, had it effect on buyers, even professional buyers.

### Wrong Inference

It would be wrong to infer from the Barlow sale that the fortunes of Impressionism and related movements have suddenly risen.

The paintings that were auctioned immediately after were often splendid and sold moderately well and sometimes poorly. A lovely longish view of the windmill at Overschie dated 1872 was cheap at £16,500. A beautiful Pissarro painting of two peasant women in a forest was not exaggeratedly expensive at £143,000, and a marvelous landscape of stacks in a field at Osmey, dated 1883, was surprisingly underpriced at £37,400.

An amazingly beautiful Venetian view of Santa Maria della Salute and the Grand Canal by Claude Monet in 1908, admirably composed, which will look well in a museum gallery, was worth considerably more than the £253,000 it made. In all these cases, the prices fell within the low and high estimate given by Strauss before the sale, showing that professionals have no illusions about the state of the market, healthier than a few years ago but by no means the easy bear market of the best years.

## Fashion

# U.S. Models Blooming in Paris

By Nina S. Hyde

WASHINGTON (WP) — The dollar is in trouble on foreign exchanges, and the balance of payments is unbalanced. But one U.S. export is doing better than ever: the American model.

In fact, when the upcoming fashion showings of French ready-to-wear begin in Paris, as many as one out of every four models coming down the runways will be an American.

Many of them have moved to Paris to supply the demand. Others slip in with tourist passports, pay sizable percentages to French modeling agencies, and will slip back home with acceptable cash wages, thicker portfolios of photos, and very pleasant memories.

One such model who has made a new start in the old world is Washington-born Gloria Burgess. She now lives in Paris, works the shows there and in Milan, and does as many as 30 a season — at the rate of about 2,000 francs (about \$475) per show.

Actually she would make better money in New York, Burgess said, since there she would be paid by the hour rather than the show. But she does not enjoy living there and besides, "clothes in Paris are far more fun to wear. In New York even the 'way-out' designs are far more conservative than in Paris."

### Select Pool

The total number of models working the Paris shows — including the Porte de Versailles, where hundreds of manufacturers from all over the world exhibit their wares — is in the thousands. But during the week or so of the Paris ready-to-wear presentation, designers tap a select pool of about 75 models, at least 20 to 30 of whom are Americans. Some live in Paris, others arrive in Europe just for the showings in Paris and Milan.

Those large, often extravagant fashion shows, with vast international audiences and hundreds of photographers, are ideal showcases for American models. But more important for those just getting started are the tear sheets they can compile from photo sessions for magazines in Europe.

Pierre Cardin checked out dozens of male models for his recent menswear show in Paris and in reviewing nationalities afterward was very surprised: Each one he had chosen was an American. "I didn't expect it," he said. "But the look and the proportion was exactly right."

He uses a number of American female models, too. "They move quickly. They are professional. You don't have to wait for them," Cardin said. "If [French] models are slow, you must wait. If you say something to hurry them up, it shows in their faces, but with Americans, they are always ready on time."

"French girls are not disciplined, American girls are," designer Karl Lagerfeld said. "Swedish girls — I never liked their looks. Yves Saint Laurent likes the exotics. Me? I like Americans. I like their broad shoulders, their proportions."

Model Marion Womble thinks that a close relationship between designer, photographer and model is an advantage of working in Paris and Milan, too. "In New York you do a show and that's it. In Europe, the people you work with become your friends." Although he averages \$750 a working day in New York, \$450 is typical in Paris — it's still worth it. "Just think of the trips. I was just in Japan with Kenzo," he said.

Marlie Hunt, who now lives in Paris and has four covers of English Vogue to her credit, has another reason for staying — her French boyfriend.

"Americans are not 'pretty pretty,'" said model

agency head Karen Mossberg, a former model herself. "But they are personable, outgoing, healthy. They are sporty looking and work very hard. And they are tall and have good skin so the photographers like them."

In addition to the wide exposure of the shows, she said, "the photographers here give them more freedom for pictures. They are often running, moving. And if they are inexperienced, they can learn a lot from people who have worked here a long time."

Mossberg said that her agency advances money to the models before she is reimbursed by the magazine or designer. Besides commission, she said, the agency takes out taxes. French authorities have "looked through their fingers" about proper working papers. "It's okay as long as their taxes are paid," she insisted.

American models are popular in Milan, too. And two years ago, the backstage of at least one designer's show was visited by the police checking for "illegal" models — a few of them hid in an upstairs hotel bedroom until the police left. On another occasion, the police demanded that certain unregistered models leave the show or it would be stopped.

Now, most models working in Italy register with the Questura (police) as well as with the Labor Ministry, and they have no problem working for a short period.

"In France a new law is coming," said Francois Lano, owner of Paris Planning, a Paris modeling agency with a New York office. Meanwhile, he said, you can have a permit to work if you apply before leaving the United States.

But at least one top Paris designer flies a pet American model or two over for the shows — paying air fares and salary and skipping all of the formalities of proper working papers. One of the models, a French agency told him not to work without papers but to come to Paris as a tourist. He arrived for the last round of showings in Paris with \$20 in his pocket. His plane ticket and lodging were provided for him by the agency, which also arranged a wake-up call daily and offered to do his laundry. "If I don't get work, they don't get any money either," Bishop said.

He has been paid as much as 3,900 francs (\$990) for a single assignment — but after the agency took their share, he got about 2,000 francs. "You never see the difference because it all goes directly to the agency," Bishop said. "You might as well just throw it away."

"You know you are being exploited in Paris, but you can't do anything about it," he said philosophically. "I have to think of it as a paid vacation. There isn't any place I can complain if I wanted to."

One place that is not hearing any complaints is the Labor Ministry in Paris. Officially, according to the French consulate in Washington, if you want to work in France you need two things — a *carte de travail* (working permit) and a specific job offer. To get the *carte*, you must apply to the consulate and have them direct your file to Paris, where the authorization is issued.

Before the 1970s you could slip by without a permit, admits a French Embassy official, "but that has all changed now." For the last four years, a serious effort has been made to curb immigration because of increasing unemployment.

"Now we pay people to go back to their countries." But one is paying American models to go home. If they did, the price would have to be very high.

## Actors

# The Voice of the Trombone

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — On a summer day in 1972, Claude Dauphin, the French actor with the twinkling in his eye and the shock of white hair, sat pensively in the green hills that join Italy and Austria. In a long break from filming, Dauphin lost himself in thoughts of what — if anything — he would leave behind when he died. He concluded that a great actor was like a trombone — full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

The most famous actor leaves nothing behind," he wrote that night, "his will bequeathes only ruminations, faded costumes and a yellowing letter in a display case. The trombone is only hot air."

But Claude Dauphin was not only a "trombone." He died last December at 75. But by then, he had finished a book, just published in France, "The Last Trombones."

It was a novel that non-fiction. On the surface, it recounts the filming in Tyrol of a scene of an Ettore Scola film starring Dauphin, Michel Simon, Pierre Brasseur and Charles Vanel. All were bigger-than-life "trombones." Now all but Vanel are dead.

"The Last Trombones" takes off from the 1972 reunion of Simon, Brasseur, Dauphin and Vanel in Tyrol. They were old buddies and had come to star in the film based on a Friedrich Duerrenmatt



Claude Dauphin

story entitled "Deadly Game," in it, two former judges and a retired lawyer gather weekly in a 12th-century castle to re-enact famous trials (Dreyfus, Joan of Arc, Louis XVI) and to gorge themselves on pleasant and Chateaux Lafite-Rothschild. One stormy night a salesman who has had a flat tire knocks at the door, is tempted inside with promises of food and drink, and in a frightening last scene is tried and sentenced to death.

But Dauphin soon moves backstage in a literary equivalent of Truffaut's "Day for Night," with its behind-the-scenes view of film making. We see the gawgaw Simon throwing a tantrum because, he said, his contract did not stipulate he had to eat pheasant. Simon also refuses to work on Bastille Day, even though he is Swiss. There is an Italian journalist, short, bearded and monocled, doing a story on Simon. For two weeks, he follows Simon like a dog, but Simon, who Dauphin says has "a voice of pebbles and whipped cream and a mashed potato face," only tells dirty jokes. In the end, the journalist returns to Milan without a printable word.

Scola introduces a nude Scandinavian beauty to give the film some spice. He hires a flaming homosexual from the Via Veneto to stand in for the macho Brasseur. Finally, Scola tampers with the Duerrenmatt story to use a Swiss Italian peasant he has found. Unaware of Dauphin's past, he hires a young Dauphin says resembles "those dolls that tourists buy in airports in cellophane boxes" — a release of sexual laughter. Scola intends to use her laugh as punctuation throughout, but once on the set, the girl is incapable of laughing.

Dauphin uses these incidents to explore his professional experience and to describe the people around

him with a Felliniesque sense of the absurd. Through the death of Brasseur, Dauphin tells us — perhaps unwittingly — that the great performances in life occur offscreen.

Son of a poet, Dauphin was a journalist for a short time and the set decorator at the Odéon in Paris. A boulevardier whose charm was his romantic parts in situational comedies, Dauphin turned in the 1950s to serious drama with role in Miller's "Death of a Salesman," Sartre's "No Exit" and subsequently "The Merchant of Venice." A though he did not speak English, first, Dauphin went to Broadway and starred in six plays there. He starred in more than 80 films — from "April in Paris" to Polanski's "The Tenant."

The book came as a surprise to Dauphin's family. They knew he was writing, but he hid his work. After Dauphin's death, the family discovered the book along with several thousand pages of journals, a few short stories and 125 pages devoted to taking a single word (amour, absence, etc.) as a point of departure. The journals — regularly critical of prominent figures — the French film world — will be published after Dauphin's 21-year-old daughter Antonia finishes transcribing them.

### Cynical Journals

"Claude was always writing," Mrs. Dauphin, an American, said recently in their apartment near Madeleine. "But he was terribly discreet. He never referred to a book. He was superstitious. I didn't know if it would be published."

Dauphin began writing at 69, after he sailed around the world and tried to keep a shipboard log. But in Paris, he trained himself to write down each night and record it day's events as well as descriptions of the people he had met.

The journals — 7,000 pages of them — are cynical, according to the family. "Claude had X-ray vision," Mrs. Dauphin. "He knew who was phony and who was not. He had seen a lot."

Dauphin finished "The Last Trombones" in 1978. According to his daughter, he wanted to pay homage to the dying breed of "trombones," such as Simon whose Dionysian personalities defied comprehension. In "The Last Trombones," Dauphin says unequivocally that Scola's film will be bad. But Scola has just brought the film out anyway — seven years later — and the title "La Plus belle soiree de ma vie" (The Most Beautiful Night of My Life), and to general critical praise. Le Monde called it "brilliant, amusing, unusual, a triumph." Dauphin's acting "perfect. The public will be able to decide who is full of hot air."

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APRIL 1979



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in 1978, is the first model of a new generation of Fiat automobiles; it puts together and sums up all the work done in recent years in technology and production plants, techniques, and planning and experimental methods.

The strong points of the Ritmo are: its aerodynamics, the use of interior space, comfort, safety and the high standard of component engineering.

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a series of plants not only in Italy, but also in France and Germany. Moreover, important European construction firms have contributed to the development of Fiat factories in Italy for diesel engine production.

Fiat also takes part in the important programmes of the European aeronautics industry, along with English, French and German specialists.

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projects for the necessary infrastructures of developing countries.

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## Clears Way for Final Accord

## EEC Endorses New Trade Pact

LUXEMBOURG, April 4 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community today conditionally endorsed provisions of a new international trade accord, clearing the way for the world's major trading nations to initial the pact April 11.

The endorsement by the EEC Council of Ministers early this morning follows similar approval by the United States and Japan of the pact that will regulate world trade through the next decade.

If last-minute objections by Italy are overcome — and several officials said the general feeling was that they would be — the decision would mark the climax of five years of negotiations in the current talks by 99 countries to draw up a successor to the Kennedy Round trade treaty as part of an effort to usher in a "new world economic order."

The EEC foreign ministers gave their negotiators a provisional go-ahead to initial most parts of the complex document that would institute "codes of conduct" to eliminate non-tariff barriers to world trade while reducing tariffs 25 to 30 percent over an eight-year period.

## Some Conditions

But the ministers made their acceptance of the package conditional on the lifting of some last-minute Italian reservations. They also refused to approve immediately a controversial "safeguards code" that would give the signatories the right to protect domestic industries being hurt by imports.

French Trade Minister Jean-François Deniau, in outlining the EEC's stand worked out in nearly 15 hours of grueling talks, said it was a "positive step for the European Community."

Once the negotiators initial the package in Geneva, the participating governments will go over the fine print to iron out possible minor differences, then sign a revised "final act." This pact would be implemented separately in each country through legislative ratification.

For the time being, EEC officials are looking to Washington to see how fast Congress adopts authorizing legislation needed to implement the treaty. President Carter officially notified Congress in January of the U.S. intention to accept the pact, initiating a legislative process expected to continue through September (IHT, Jan. 5). When the administration receives the final agreement, Mr. Carter will submit it to Congress, which must accept or reject the pact as a whole.

## European Victories

The French in particular are insisting that the U.S. legislation fully embody the provisions of the new agreement. Mr. Deniau underscored this concern, saying: "We are aware the U.S. administration cannot engage the United States in an agreement and we cannot engage the community until we see how these commitments are translated into law."

The French minister emphasized in his remarks to the press the victories he believed the Europeans had achieved over the United States, including "the end of the arbitrary U.S. import policy" on textiles and final U.S. acceptance of the EEC's agricultural policy "after 20 years of fighting."

Aside from the unexpected Italian objections to some parts of the proposed treaty dealing with grapes, textiles, paper and baby beef, the major complication in the treaty negotiations today was the council's refusal to approve the so-

called "safeguards clause" as it now stands. The EEC is seeking a code which allows the selective use of import restrictions against any one country whose products are hurting the domestic sector. The developing nations argue it should apply to all countries shipping the harmful product, or none.

"That will definitely have to be negotiated at a later date," one official said.

## 'Firepower' Expensive In Detroit

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, April 4 (NYT) — Lee Iacocca is being paid a \$1.5-million cash bonus for joining Chrysler, as well as a base pay of \$30,000 monthly for serving as president and chief operating officer, the company's proxy statement to shareholders disclosed yesterday.

He also received an option to purchase 400,000 shares of Chrysler common at \$1.07 per share. The stock closed yesterday at \$10.40, up 1/4.

Chrysler reported a loss last year of \$204.6 million. Mr. Iacocca, who had been widely sought after his dismissal by Henry Ford 2d last June, was expected to add what Mr. Riccardo termed "firepower" to Chrysler. He joined the company last November. The proxy statement, which shows the company's chairman and chief executive officer, John Riccardo, also receives a monthly salary of \$30,000.

The size of the cash bonus, to be paid in installments this year and next, primarily reflects reimbursement for funds Mr. Iacocca forfeited by breaking his separation agreement with Ford. That agreement provided for payment of close to \$2 million to Mr. Iacocca if he did not go to work for a competitor.

The proxy statement also showed that Chrysler, which slashed its bonuses by 50 percent for 1977, paid no bonuses last year to its executives and management-level employees. However, there were considerable increases in salaries and other benefits for top management.

Mr. Riccardo was paid \$343,339 last year, 8 percent more than in 1977. Eugene Carro, who was replaced by Mr. Iacocca but does not terminate his relationship with the company until the end of the month, was paid \$308,429, an increase of 6.2 percent over 1977.

Curiously enough, Britain later came also to argue the other side. Speaking for Hong Kong, it protested a like selective action by Norway against the colony's textile exports.

A GATT spokesman in Geneva today confirmed that the complaints had not been resolved with Britain and Norway citing Article 19 and the affected countries arguing that this was being misinterpreted.

In Geneva, a trade source said that when Britain last year had cited Article 19 in imposing restrictions on TVs from South Korea: "People had been amazed... I mean nobody had thought it could be used as such, or that it was going to be."

There is nothing in Article 19 that specifically forbids selective action, as pointed out by the EEC.

Developing nations want to have nothing to do with such a practice unless multilateral supervision makes it usable in only the most extreme and exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Smith said that in the view of the EEC, and of most developed countries, there is nothing new in the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to prevent selective safeguard action. However, this interpretation of GATT rules, which govern more than four-fifths of world trade, is disputed and a still unresolved test case last year resulted in a study by GATT on how it has been applied in the past.

The result of the study showed that Article 19, or the safeguard provisions under current GATT duties.

The law extends the Treasury's authority to waive the penalty duties on about \$500 million worth of goods annually.

U.S. special trade negotiator Robert Strauss has indicated that he hopes to conclude the Geneva negotiations next week, although it appeared that a number of technical issues would not be resolved by that time.

China Gets \$100 Million

LONDON, April 4 (Reuters) — Standard Chartered Bank said today it has signed an agreement to provide the Bank of China with a direct loan of \$100 million. The loan is for five years with interest at half a point over the three- or six-month London interbank offered rates.

## Jobless Off

## In Industry, Bonn Says

## Industrial Output Is Steady in February

From Wire Dispatches

NUREMBERG, April 4 — West German unemployment dropped a sharp 15.6 percent in March from February and was off nearly 12 percent from a year ago, Josef Stigal, president of the Federal Labor Office reported today, putting the number of unemployed below the million-level for the first time since last November.

He stressed that the downturn amounting to 176,350 which put the current total at 957,710 in March — was not limited to the construction sector where, after a severe winter, activity is resuming momentum. Rather, he spoke of an across the board improvement in the labor situation affecting all sectors of industry.

He also noted that the number of vacant jobs registered at labor offices across the country rose 13.3 percent in March to 302,500 and was 35 percent higher than a year ago, giving evidence of a general economic revival.

## Output Stable

Meanwhile, in Bonn, the Economics Ministry reported that provisional figures show that industrial production stabilized in February after registering a decline of 1.68 percent in January.

The production index was unchanged at 117 (base 1970) with the January figure revised down from 118. In December, the index was revised to 119, the ministry said.

The unchanged February index largely resulted from an improvement in the building trade following declines at the beginning of the year due to severe winter conditions. Taking figures for the first two months of 1979 compared with November-December 1978, there was a 2-percent decline in manufacturing output and a 1.5-percent drop in processing industries, with practically all sectors affected.

Raw materials, producer products and consumer goods all showed a 2-percent decline, capital investment goods production was down 1.5 percent while foodstuffs slipped 1 percent during the two-month period.

This year's two-month comparison with the corresponding year-ago period showed a 1-percent rise in manufacturing, 1.5 percent in processing industries, and 3 percent in raw materials and producer products, the ministry said. Capital investment and consumer sector output was unchanged, while the building trade output was down 12 percent.

In Frankfurt, the Bundesbank reported that its reserves declined 800 million Deutsche marks to 87.2 billion DM in the week ended March 31.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

	1978	1977
Italy		
Eni	705,000	632,000
Loss	79,200	47,100

	1978	1977
France		
Elf	718,500	N.A.
Profits	2,100	5,300

(Figures in Italian lire)

Consolidated Gold Fields

	1978	1977
Profits	45,000	33,900
Per Share	0.1448	0.1185

(Figures in Sterling)

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## Market Analysis

## U.S. Price Plans Boost Oil Stocks

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP-DJ) — If President Carter's eventual energy proposals follow the trail indicated by disclosures from administration sources, investors in oil stocks should find their recent enthusiasm further bolstered as the potential thrust decontrol could give to oil-company profits over the next several years is significant, analysts estimate.

The more hopeful are not waiting for the official word, even though the anticipated move toward crude-oil price decontrol is expected to be part of a complicated and controversial process that will have to reckon with Congress in some phases. Stocks of such domestic oils as Getty, Marathon, Union Oil and Amerasia Hess were particularly strong yesterday following reports of what the administration will propose (IHT, April 4).

But, "the important question for investors is whether the administration will make crude-oil decontrol contingent on congressional passage of the windfall-profits tax," says Bruce Lazier, of Faine Webber, "or whether the two issues will be presented as related but separate matters."

There is also some question whether the president will include in his energy message a plow-back provision, which would allow oil companies in avoid part of the proposed tax as an incentive for new exploration and development.

## 'Old-On' Action

"Investors may interpret the president's silence on a plow-back negatively," Mr. Lazier says, "forgetting that Congress would have to approve any windfall-profits tax. This would be an erroneous reading of the situation, we think, since chances

for a tax are low, in the first place, and would be accompanied by Senator Long's plow-back provision in the second place."

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which handles tax proposals. Mr. Lazier believes that if a profits tax is enacted, "it will have a decent plow-back provision."

Investor hopes for decontrol center on "old oil" from fields in production before early 1973. Administration sources this week indicated Mr. Carter plans letting old-oil prices rise.

"If the president makes decontrol contingent on a windfall profits tax, I doubt Congress will do anything," says Mr. Lazier. However, he believes chances are good that decontrol will be set in motion as a separate action, leaving the tax proposal up to Congress. That, he says, would be "positive for the domestic companies."

His recommendations have focused on domestic oils, including Getty, Amerasia Hess, Occidental, Atlantic-Richfield and Union Oil, for reasons other than possible decontrol. Except for Mobil, he has been recommending sale of international on price strength. "The international should do well," he says, "but we like the smaller companies because we think returns could be higher with only marginally more risk."

Blyth Eastman Dillon has been recommending domestics also, including Continental, Phillips, Union, Atlantic Richfield, Standard Oil of Ohio and Standard Oil of Indiana. Among the international, Blyth recommends Mobil, Royal Dutch and Exxon.

## LME to Trade Nickel; Producers Upset

LONDON, April 4 (AP-DJ) — The London Metal Exchange will begin trading nickel futures April 23, seven months after setting up what has become an active market in aluminum futures.

And just as aluminum producers opposed the contract in their metal, nickel producers are upset, too. Both believe futures trading undermines their control over prices and destabilize markets by attracting speculators.

Toronto-based Inco, the world's largest nickel producer, said that "the introduction of speculative buying and selling could increase price volatility and cause major difficulties to consumers and producers."

Nickel prices have climbed 35 percent since last fall, largely because a continuing strike at Inco cut "excess" supplies that had been depressing prices for years. Nickel is widely used to make stainless steel and heat-resistant steels.

Mr. Foster believes that metal merchants will be major users of the new market. At least some producers, notably those in developing countries, are expected to use the market, too. For them, the market means they can continue to mine nickel regardless of demand for it because LME members may buy it

ers faced with investment decisions during periods of rapidly rising or falling prices. Assured sources of supply of nickel to consumers could be at risk in the long term."

Amex Nickel said it does not believe that "trading... is in the best interests of the industry as a whole and for this reason does not support such an action."

Hedging Facility 'Necessary'

But officials of the exchange, which also trades copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc for immediate and future delivery, went ahead and created what exchanges chairman Ian Foster called "the hedging facilities that are so necessary in today's business climate."

Although the current tightness of supplies may slow the accumulation of nickel stocks, the recent sharply higher prices should attract speculators to the market, officials believe. "We welcome it," said Mr. Foster, who noted that speculators and others outside the metals business account for about 20 percent of the volume in each of the exchange's six current markets.

and stockpile it, no-ed John Becker, chairman of an exchange subcommittee that established the nickel market. Members of the exchange and their clients hold considerable stocks of all the metals traded there.

Exchange officials say they would like to see about 2,500 metric tons (5.5 million pounds) of stocks in about six months. The pace at which the market will attract such stocks partly depends on how soon the Inco strike ends.

Stocks will not begin to accumulate before July 23, when the first of the three-month contracts comes due. Each contract calls for delivery of six metric tons, or 13,224 pounds, of metal.

Prices were higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 1.47 at 181.32 an hour before the close.

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## Ban Hurt Zurich Bourse

ZURICH, April 4 (Reuters) — Prices fell 3.4 percent and turnover dropped 12 percent on the Zurich bourse last year, largely due to the ban on foreign investment in Swiss securities, the bourse said today. The ban was in effect from February 1978 in last January.

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Saudi International Bank  
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from Accounts at 31 December 1978

	1978 £'000	1977 £'000
Authorised Share Capital	50,000	25,000
Issued Share Capital	25,000	25,000
Reserves	2,763	1,321
Deposits	447,929	381,348
Loans, less general provision	150,782	69,538
Total assets	487,664	416,495
Operating Profit before taxation and general provision against loans	3,727	1,964
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,442	556

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100.00	95.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	100.00

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock													
Low	High	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Low	High	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Low	High	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Low	High	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20	12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24
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12/457	12/458	12/459	12/460	12/461	12/462	12/463	12/464	12/465	12/466	12/467	12/468	12/469	12/470	12/471	12/472	12/473	12/474	12/475	12/476	12/477	12/478	12/479	12/480
12/481	12/482	12/483	12/484	12/485	12/486	12/487	12/488	12/489	12/490	12/491	12/492	12/493	12/494	12/495	12/496	12/497	12/498	12/499	12/500	12/501	12/502	12/503	12/504
12/505	12/506	12/507	12/508	12/509	12/510	12/511	12/512	12/513	12/514	12/515	12/516	12/517	12/518	12/519	12/520	12/521	12/522	12/523	12/524	12/525	12/526	12/527	12/528
12/529	12/530	12/531	12/532	12/533	12/534	12/535	12/536	12/537	12/538	12/539	12/540	12/541	12/542	12/543	12/544	12/545	12/546	12/547	12/548	12/549	12/550	12/551	12/552
12/553	12/554	12/555	12/556	12/557	12/558	12/559	12/560	12/561	12/562	12/563	12/564	12/565	12/566	12/567	12/568	12/569	12/570	12/571	12/572	12/573	12/574	12/575	12/576
12/577	12/578	12/579	12/580	12/581	12/582	12/583	12/584	12/585	12/586	12/587	12/588	12/589	12/590	12/591	12/592	12/593	12/594	12/595	12/596	12/597	12/598	12/599	12/600
12/601	12/602	12/603	12/604	12/605	12/606	12/607	12/608	12/609	12/610	12/611	12/612	12/613	12/614	12/615	12/616	12/617	12/618	12/619	12/620	12/621	12/622	12/623	12/624
12/625	12/626	12/627	12/628	12/629	12/630	12/631	12/632	12/633	12/634	12/635	12/636	12/637	12/638	12/639	12/640	12/641	12/642	12/643	12/644	12/645	12/646	12/647	12/648
12/649	12/650	12/651	12/652	12/653	12/654	12/655	12/656	12/657	12/658	12/659	12/660	12/661	12/662	12/663	12/664	12/665	12/666	12/667	12/668	12/669	12/670	12/671	12/672
12/673	12/674	12/675	12/676	12/677	12/678	12/679	12/680	12/681	12/682	12/683	12/684	12/685	12/686	12/687	12/688	12/689	12/690	12/691	12/692	12/693	12/694	12/695	12/696
12/697	12/698	12/699	12/700	12/701	12/702	12/703	12/704	12/705	12/706	12/707	12/708	12/709	12/710	12/711	12/712	12/713	12/714	12/715	12/716	12/717	12/718	12/719	12/720
12/721	12/722	12/723	12/724	12/725	12/726	12/727	12/728	12/729	12/730	12/731	12/732	12/733	12/734	12/735	12/736	12/737	12/738	12/739	12/740	12/741	12/742	12/743	12/744
12/745	12/746	12/747	12/748	12/749	12/750	12/751	12/752	12/753	12/754	12/755	12/756	12/757	12/758	12/759	12/760	12/761	12/762	12/763	12/764	12/765	12/766	12/767	12/768
12/769	12/770	12/771	12/772	12/773	12/774	12/775	12/776	12/777	12/778	12/779	12/780	12/781	12/782	12/783	12/784	12/785	12/786	12/787	12/788	12/789	12/790	12/791	12/792
12/793	12/794	12/795	12/796	12/797	12/798	12/799	12/800	12/801	12/802	12/803	12/804	12/805	12/806	12/807	12/808	12/809	12/810	12/811	12/812	12/813	12/814	12/815	12/816
12/817	12/818	12/819	12/820	12/821	12/822	12/823	12/824	12/825	12/826	12/827	12/828	12/829	12/830	12/831	12/832	12/833	12/834	12/835	12/836	12/837	12/838	12/839	12/840
12/841	12/842	12/843	12/844	12/845	12/846	12/847	12/848	12/849	12/850	12/851	12/852	12/853	12/854	12/855	12/856	12/857	12/858	12/859	12/860	12/861	12/862	12/863	12/864
12/865	12/866	12/867	12/868	12/869	12/870	12/871	12/872	12/873	12/874	12/875	12/876	12/877	12/878	12/879	12/880	12/881	12/882	12/883	12/884	12/885	12/886	12/887	12/888
12/889	12/890	12/891	12/892	12/893	12/894	12/895	12/896	12/897	12/898	12/899	12/900	12/901	12/902	12/903	12/904	12/905	12/906	12/907	12/908	12/909	12/910	12/911	12/912
12/913	12/914	12/915	12/916	12/917	12/918	12/919	12/920	12/921	12/922	12/923	12/924	12/925	12/926	12/927	12/928	12/929	12/930	12/931	12/932	12/933	12/934	12/935	12/936
12/937	12/938	12/939	12/940	12/941	12/942	12/943	12/944	12/945	12/946	12/947	12/948	12/949	12/950	12/951	12/952	12/953	12/954	12/955	12/956	12/957	12/958	12/959	12/960
12/961	12/962	12/963	12/964	12/965	12/966	12/967	12/968	12/969	12/970	12/971	12/972	12/973	12/974	12/975	12/976	12/977	12/978	12/979	12/980	12/981	12/982	12/983	12/984
12/985	12/986	12/987	12/988	12/989	12/990	12/991	12/992	12/993	12/994	12/995	12/996	12/997	12/998	12/999	13/000								



*By Eugene T. Maleska*



# WEATHER

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1700 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

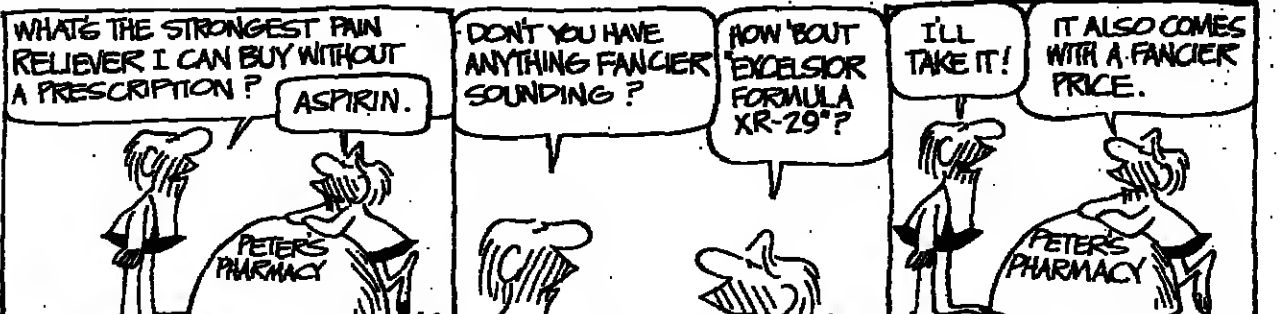
**ADVERTISEMENT**

**April 4, 1979**

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

## PEANUTS

**B.**

# B L O N D I E



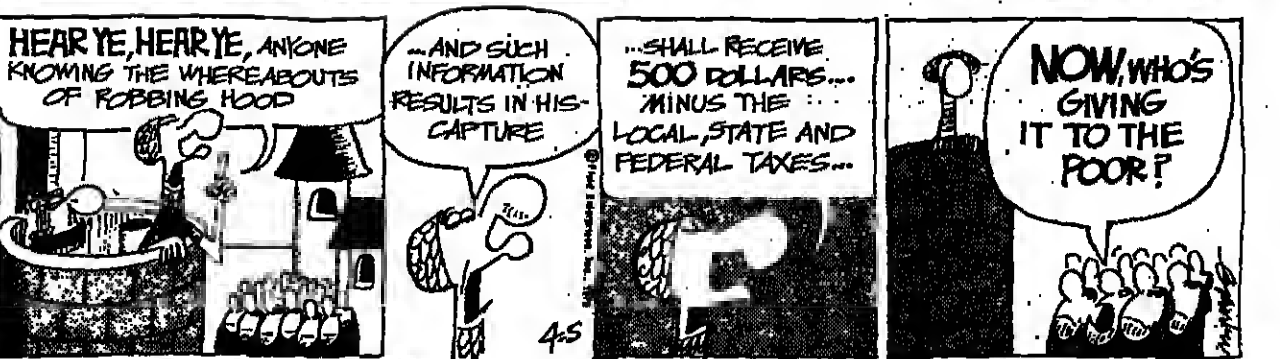
# BEETLE



**ANDY C**



# WIZARD



**REX  
MOR**

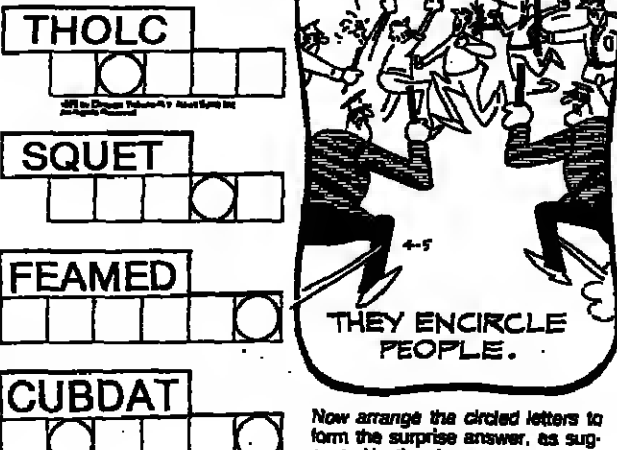


# DOONES




## IMMEDIATE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



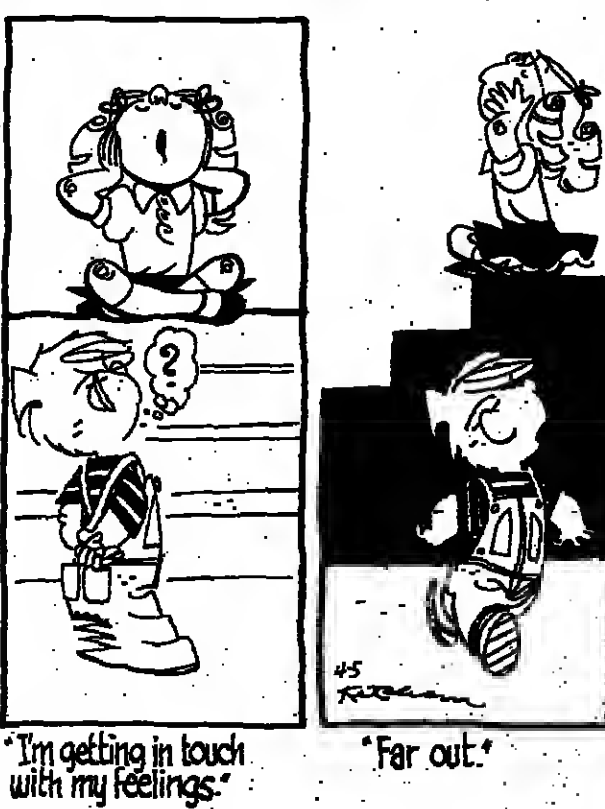
gested by the above cartoon.

**Print answer here:**  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **REBEL VOCAL HANGER GARLIC**  
Answer: What being accused of body snatching might be—**A GRAVE CHARGE**

*"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office".  
"Printed in Great Britain"*

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## D.H. LAWRENCE'S NIGHTMARE

*The Writer and His Circle in the Years of the Great War*  
By Paul Delany. Basic Books. 420 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by David Gordon

**PAUL DELANY's** new study of Lawrence may remind readers of Paul Fussell's *The Great War and Modern Memory*, that of Stanley Weintraub's *Henry to Heartbeats*, or about Bernard Shaw's response to the 1914-1918 war, or of Edmund Wilson's "Patriotic Gore." All are concerned, in different ways, with the resources of imaginative writers in the face of an appalling social reality. The particular success of Paul Delany's chronicle is due to its narrative energy, sharply yet balanced insights, and to the focus provided by a detailed and nuanced account of what into the making of Lawrence's most strenuous novel, "Women in Love." It creates a larger coherence from the fact of the Great War itself, which trapped Lawrence in the bombeland he had fled (and would flee again) and strained his relationships with many highly gifted artists, intellectuals and patrons all confronted the same implacable forces of the world which vividly overtook the sensitive.

## Stormy Friendships

Recognizing that the best life of Lawrence was none in the worldly affairs of the Continent, the Biography, put together from letters and memoirs by Edward Nehls, Delany has expanded and integrated the material of the war period, during which the Lawrences drifted from one borrowed or rented cottage to another, waiting for a chance to leave England again. Delany has described the often stormy friendships of those years between the Lawrences and such brilliant figures as Katherine Mansfield, Mabel de Maistre, Mary D. O'Rourke, and Mollie (Flamboyant) mistress of the most successful of all country house salons, Maynard Keynes. E.M. Forster, Lytton Strachey, Duocan Grant, David Garnett, and Cythia Asquith. Lawrence's craving for friends (or disciples) who would join him in his quest for a new society, and his violent attacks on those who disappointed him, could make a disturbing story unless, with Delany, we understand his goal as "a personal transformation that would be an adequate response to the destruction of Europe's traditional values to the holocaust of the Western

Lawrence's reactions to World War I have long been a puzzle to scholars. The real horror of war cannot account for his vehement misanthropy because the record shows us "how dissociated his mind from the rage were the ostensible causes," and this dissociation poses the multiple motivations behind them: Lawrence's marital conflict; his need to repudiate his own homosexual feelings aroused by a visit to Cambridge; fear of medical

David Gordon, author of "D. H. Lawrence as a Literary Critic" and "Literary Art and the Unconscious," is a professor of English at the University of New York.

## Strad Fetches

## A Record Price

**BOSTON (AP)** — A violin not 300 years ago by Antonio Stradivari has been sold for over \$400,000, the most ever paid for a stringed instrument, a dealer says.

*The instrument — one of only 25 Stradivari violins decorated with inlaid wood — was bought by a* anonymous collector, Bentley Heller, a Boston dealer who owned it instrument, briefly before last month's sale, said the violin, called "the Heller" after an English family that owned it until about 10 years ago, fetched such a price because of its decoration and condition.

*"It's in a perfect state of preservation," he said. "It's a perfect example of the maker's work. Its condition is unsurpassed for any instrument of this period."*

# BRIDGE

**By Alan Truscott**

It sometimes happens that an opening bid will steal the opponents' suit, robbing them of the denomination in which they can score game. But one would not expect a weak two-bid to achieve this result.

On the favorable deal, West was inspired by the wonderful vulnerability to open with two spades — a very weak, weak two-bid indeed. Normally this would show one more card in the suit and at least one more high-card point.

East responded, three hearts, wishing it was not forcing, and eventually played in four hearts, doubled for a penalty of 300 points. This was a good result, since in the replay the bidding followed the course shown in the diagram.

West did not open, and a four-heart pre-emptive bid from East provoked South to try four spades. West doubled confidently, but was disappointed by the result.

There was no way to beat four spades doubled, which was made. So, exactly, South could judge the distribution. Knowing that the heart suit was probably divided 8-1, he could have won the

lead, taken four rounds of diamonds with the aid of a third-round finesse, and played club, ruffing the third round. This would have reduced West to his few trumps and he could have been forced to lead twice away from the king.

**WEST (D)**

♠ E 1223

♥ 7

♦ J 884

♣ J 106

**EAST**

♠ Q 10

♥ Q 2

♦ Q 8 5 3

**NORTH**

♠ 6 5 2

♥ A 8

♦ K Q 10 6

♣ A K 7 4

**SOUTH**

♠ A Q 7 7 4

♥ A K 8

♦ A 7 5 3

♣ A 2

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

	North	East	
West	Pass	4♥	Pass
East	Pass	Pass	Pass
West	Pass	Pass	Pass
East	Pass	Pass	Pass
West	Pass	Pass	Pass
East	Pass	Pass	Pass
West	Pass	Pass	Pass
East	Pass	Pass	Pass
West	Pass	Pass	Pass
East	Pass	Pass	Pass
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West	Pass		







